The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

China Serves as "Horrible Example" for Arms Campaign in America

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(By the Review's Hankow Correspondent)

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1935 VOLUME 74, NUMBER 3

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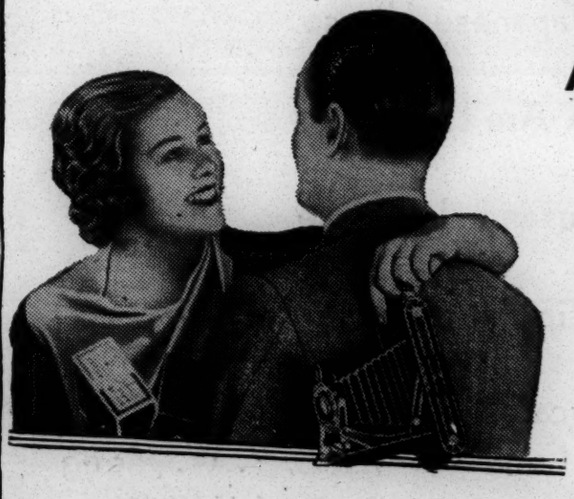

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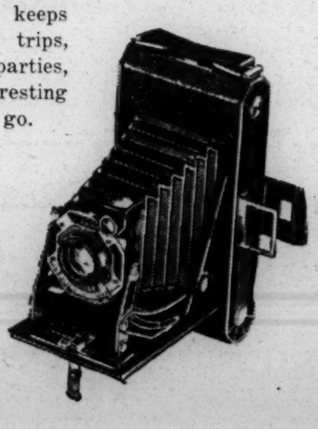

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REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.,; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG S. Y. LEUNG

C. Y. HSIEH PAUL K. WHANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

NELSON T. JOHNSON BECOMES FIRST U.S. AMBASSADOR

NELSON Trusler Johnson is probably the first member of the original American student-interpreter class at Peiping to graduate into an ambassadorship, hence it was quite fitting that he should have been appointed to the highest American diplomatic post in China. For those who do not know what the term "student-interpreter" means, it is used to describe the young men who come out to China to study the language and history of the country in order to fit themselves for positions in the U.S. foreign service. Mr. Johnson joined the class in 1907, having just graduated from George Washington University a few months previously; hence from college to an ambassadorship in 28 years is something to inspire the young vice-consuls and legation clerks. Here's an Oklahoma boy of ability who did make it!

An inspection of Johnson's record since he landed in China shows that he served in consular positions in practically all parts of the country from north Manchuria to the Yangtsze and from Szechuen to the sea. He advanced right up through the various grades, including a term as judge in the Shanghai Mixed Court and with intervals at home in the Department on leave. He was a technical expert at the Washington Arms Conference, following which he became Consul-General at Large and later was promoted to the position of Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department. He was appointed Minister to China on December 16, 1929, probably being the first American appointee to that office who could speak and read the Chinese language. He is only 48 years old.

That Ambassador Johnson's ability to speak the Chinese language has been an asset is obvious because he probably has a wider acquaintance among Chinese political and educational leaders than any other foreign diplomatic representative in this part of the world. Under other conditions and circumstances this ability might not be so important or even essential for an Ambassador, but under present conditions prevailing in the Far East and the service which the American representative has to perform under these present conditions, Mr. Johnson's ability to speak to the Chinese in their own language has been of very great importance.

China Serves as "Horrible Example" for Arms Campaign in America

RECENTLY *The Review* has reproduced several cartoons from leading American newspapers which have been of more than usual interest in that the cartoonists have used the example of China's pitiable situation to show the American people the disasters which are likely to follow a neglect of national defenses. Another of these cartoons from the *Washington (D.C.) Herald* is printed herewith, showing China in the position of "weeping and wailing in abject submission to Japan" before the ancient Great Wall which proved of no value as protection against the Japanese invaders from Manchuria. "Defeat is the bitter price of unpreparedness," reads the underline of the cartoon showing China kneeling in the shadow of the Japanese flag with further shadows of Japanese bayonets in the foreground. The object of the cartoonist was to drive home the argument that America "should have the last word in all forms of national defense."

The Great Wall of China was a good defensive work in its day, but that was long, long ago.

It means nothing in these days of siege guns and bombing planes.

Instead of a protection, it has become the Wailing Wall, before which an unprepared nation weeps and wails in abject submission. Defeat is the bitter price that must be paid for unpreparedness.

America should have the last word in all forms of national defense.

Anything less than the best might prove no better than the Great Wall that has become the Wailing Wall of China.

—(*Washington D. C. Herald*)

Recently there has been considerable talk in the United States about the problem of remaining neutral in the next war, but in none of the articles on the subject which have reached this part of the world have we seen any serious arguments against the present program of building the U.S. Navy up to full treaty strength. The example of Japan in completely over-running defenseless China has been of tremendous value in showing the American people the dangers involved in a neglect of national defenses. There is still a considerable propaganda in favor of disarmament in certain quarters, but no one of intelligence apparently would argue for unilateral disarmament now in the face of Japan's activities in China and Italy's plan for over-running Ehiopia. There is undoubted logic in arguing for general disarmament on the part of all nations, but to argue in favor of America's disarmament alone not only reflects on the peculiar mental state of those responsible but also lends suspicion that the dissemination of the disarmament propaganda may not be entirely disconnected with Japanese "culture" propaganda—which seems to be quite prevalent about the world.

The United States took the lead in arms limitation at the Washington Conference in 1921-22 and for practically a decade did not construct a single new battleship. In 1931 the Japanese violated the Nine-Power Treaty which constituted the foundation of the arms limitation agreements signed at Washington. Last year the Japanese went the whole road and denounced the entire arms agreement and demanded naval "equality." Since the Japanese have now violated all of their international committments upon which peace in the Pacific area rested, it has become necessary for the United States to rearm.

The United States is now looking after its defenses from motives which might inspire an individual to purchase a revolver when informed that Public Enemy No. 1 was in the vicinity.

Why Didn't the Reds Launch Their Drive Against the Japanese?

A CORRESPONDENT has written *The Review* declaring that the Chinese Red Army is the only military organization in the country with courage and determination to lead a national revolutionary war against the Japanese. Than after reminding us that a writer in *The Review* had recently appealed for a national revolutionary movement against the Japanese, our correspondent stated that the Japanese warlords "had merely waited until Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the National Government had suppressed the Reds, so that the Japanese could then take over the country without opposition."

Aside from the letter from the correspondent referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Aug. 3 issue of *International Press Correspondence*, organ of the Third International, published at No. 4A Parton Street, London, England, contained considerable information about Chinese Red opposition to Japanese aggression. On page 845 the Chinese delegate to the Communist International, which met recently in Moscow, declared that the Chinese people would not permit China to be crushed to the level of a colony and that the Red Army "will maintain its new positions and gain fresh victories." But of greatest interest was an appeal of the "Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic" on the occupation of North China by Japan. After declaring the Tangku Truce and "all other secret treaties" null and void, the "Central Soviet Administration" issued a declaration of war on Japan and volunteered to "fight with any forces against Japan." Than followed several paragraphs of attack on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who was designated as the "tool of Japanese imperialism," whereupon the declaration stated that the Red Army "led by the Chinese Communist Party and supported by millions of oppressed people—have sufficient forces to fight against Japanese imperialism—and cannot be defeated!" The declaration was signed by Mao Tse-tung, President; Han Yin and Chang Kuo-tao, Deputy Presidents; and also by Tchu-Ze, President; Tchou En-li and Wang Kia-hsiang, Deputy Presidents of the so-called Revolutionary War Council of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

In view of the frequent statements allegedly made by Red leaders in China and their propagandists abroad, one wonders why the so-called "Central Government of the Chinese Soviet," or their "Revolutionary War Council," or both, do not go ahead and launch their war on the Japanese imperialists. Writers in sympathy with the Chinese Red movement have made much of the famous march of the Red-bandit gangs from their base in Kiangsi Province to Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan—and it was quite a march—or retreat—but, regardless of what it was, the march was *away* from the Japanese menace, rather than toward it. The Red apologists accuse Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of "retreating" to Szechuen, but that is exactly what the Reds did, only Chiang beat them there and, according to authoritative reports, has practically eliminated the gangs which entered that area. One might have more confidence in Red proclamations about their overwhelming desire to fight the Japanese, were it not for the fact that the so-called Soviet Republic of China, from its then well-fortified base in Kiangsi, continued to fight the Central Government forces in the midst of the Japanese intervention at Shanghai and also throughout the period of resistence to the Japanese in the vicinity of the Great Wall in North China. The Red propagandists continuously claim responsibilty for the so-called volunteer activities in Manchuria, but we notice that the Japanese warlords always hold Gen. Chiang's "Blue Shirts" responsible for disturbance of Japanese rule, both in Manchuria and North China.

If the Chinese Reds were as anxious to fight the Japanese as their propagadists and apologists allege, they might have marched *North* instead of *West* when they evacuated Kiangsi. The whole thing, of course, is ridiculous. The Chinese Reds are no more anxious to fight the Japanese than are any other Chinese military group. What the Reds want is to defeat Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and seize the power of government in China. And if they had control of the government, the slaughter and oppression would be on the other side and when it comes to wholesale slaughter and oppression of political opponents, no political organization since the world began has ever developed the technique of the communists, whose platform is based on the "seizure of power and armed defense against class enemies."

A chief reason why the Red Party, if it might be called such, has failed to arouse enthusiasm among the Chinese people for its "war against Japan" is due to its obvious insincerity and use of the anti-Japanese slogan as a club to fight Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and their other political enemies. In this regard the Reds are no better than their opponents who claim they can't fight the Japanese because the suppression of the Reds "must come first." This squabbling in the face of the Japanese menace is an indication of political degeneration, as also are the charges and counter-charges one hears in Nanking about "pro-Japanese," "pro-American," or "pro-European" groups. One wonders how much more serious the situation must become before some patriot wins everlasting fame by organizing a "pro-Chinese" group on a platform of uniting all classes and groups to save the nation and race.

IS SZECHUEN TO BE THE LAST STAND OF CHINESE RACE?

SOME weeks ago before the Japanese army took over the direction of affairs in North China, a speaker before a public gathering in Shanghai forecasted that China's relations with nations across the seas such as America and Europe would become less important while her relations with countries with which China had contiguous borders would become more and more important. The speaker expressed the belief that China's land commerce with nations to the North, Northwest, West, and Southwest would grow in importance while her sea-commerce would become less important.

Following the argument still further one might assume that the coastal ports might become less important in the economy of the country as investments were made in interior construction and in development of commerce across the land frontiers. In other words the situation would tend to revert to the status which prevailed in the early centuries when China's contact with the rest of the world was across the land frontiers prior to the development of ocean navigation. We imagine it will be quite a while before the situation described by the speaker assumes measurable proportions, but we do know that there is at present a pronounced tendency for China to "withdraw into her herself," which is another way of stating that China is withdrawing into her western and northwestern territories.

But in recent weeks, particularly since the Japanese warlords began to assert their sovereignty over North China, the tendency of Chinese leaders to "withdraw to the West" has become more pronounced. It was reported that a large university in Peiping would combine with another university in Chengtu, Szechuen, and while this report later was denied, the head of another important school in North China declared his intention of removing to Sian, capital of Shensi in the event Japanese interference with the work of his institution become more pronounced. This apparent inclination to withdraw from the coast and abandon everything to the Japanese has been responsible for innumerable rumors, one being to the effect that important documents are again being taken from Nanking archives and sent inland. Another rumor, and one not without significance, was to the effect that certain Nanking leaders had decided that a threatened withdrawal from the coast might be the best way to obtain American and European help against Japan—because none of the occidental nations could afford to stand by permanently and permit Japan grab everything as she is now doing without interference from China or anybody else.

The *Shanghai Mainichi*, leading Japanese newspaper in China, in a recent comment on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's activities in Szechuen province and especially his recent action in calling an important military conference in Chengtu, expressed the view that Chiang's real objective was to work out a scheme of national defence against "alien" aggression. The editor of the Japanese organ modestly admitted Japan's ability to "tread upon North and Central China without interference," but declared that the invasion of China's Northwestern provinces by the U.S.S.R. constituted the real menace. The Japanese editor also admitted quite frankly that it would be somewhat difficult for Japan or the Russians to "snatch" Szechuen, despite the fact that both Britain and Germany had had designs on the province in the past. Finally the Japanese paper declared that warfare against the reds was not the chief objective of China's Generalissimo in Szechuen province. While he had driven the reds from the Upper Yangtsze regions, his real objective was to develop a political and military "base" in Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan from which he could not be dislodged by domestic or foreign foe.

The Shanghai *Nippo*, another local Japanese paper, declared on Sept. 17 that all machinery from the arsenals in Shanghai and Nanking was being transferred to Szechuen and this constituted further evidence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's plan to develop a powerful military base in Szechuen from which he would eventually launch a drive against both Japan and the Soviets. The *Nippo* also claimed that the 27th, 30th and 31st divisions of Central government troops under Gen. Sun Lien-chun have been sent to the southeastern section of the province and in addition the 88th division under Gen. Sun Yuan-liang and the 58th division under Gen. Yu Tsi-sze are also being sent to the Upper Yangtsze. These troops have replaced the forces formerly under Gen. Liu Wen-hui which were disbanded by Gen. Chiang sometime ago. Another recent move, which the Japanese regarded as significant, was Gen. Chiang's action in ordering Gen. Yang Sen's 20th army and Tung Hsi-hou's 45th army from Szechuen to Shensi for a continuance of the anti-red drive in that area. Finally, the Japanese paper regarded as conclusive of Gen. Chiang's intentions with respect to Szechuen, the recent opening of branches of the Central Bank and the exchange of Central notes for the old provincial paper currency.

Of indirect interest in this connection was a further report in the Japanese newspaper in Shanghai, also on Sept. 17, to the effect that it would be impossible to carry out genuine Sino-Japanese economic cooperation in North China *until a new regime had been created in the North that would be independent of Nanking influence.* The *Nippo* contended that there were too many "young communists" in Nanking for the National Government ever to have any correct appreciation of Japan's "Great Asia Movement."

Chinese Banks Begin to Impound Silver

The Central Bank Sept. 16 commenced to collect all raw silver and miscellaneous silver coins that have been banned from circulation since the adoption of the standardized silver dollars. According to a circular notice issued by the bank, the Manufacturers' Bank of China and its branches have been asked to collect such silver in various cities in North China, while the collection in Tsingtao, Foochow, Tsinan, Santu, Lanchow, Amoy, Hangchow, Ningpo, Shaoshing, Kiukiang, and Wuhu will be done by branches in those cities of the Central Bank. Such silver collected will be handed over to the Central Mint for minting purposes.

When the Settlement Police Enter a Japanese House With Their Shoes On

THERE are no people in the world that know better how to make a mountain out of a molehill and to exploit a mistake to the *n*th degree than the Japanese. The Japanese press and community are showing this propensity at the present time because of an incident that occurred towards the end of last week. It appears that a party of Shanghai Settlement Police, accompanied by French Police, got into the wrong house, a Japanese one, in Hongkew—due to the fact that the person who made out the documents in the case failed to bear in mind, or was ignorant of the fact, that the number of the house had been changed—as the result of a general program of changing the house numbers which has been going on all over Shanghai during the past year.

The Japanese press and community kicked up a great hullabaloo about the incident, and the chauvinistic Japanese newspaper, the *Shanghai Maincihi* went so far as to say:

> "The Japanese have but one alternative, to eliminate the possibility of further humiliation, that is, to organize an independent Settlement, where order would be adequately maintained by Japanese police and troops."

According to the Japanese complaint, the Police searching party added insult to other injuries by invading the Japanese house without taking off their shoes! Westerners who are not acquainted with Japanese customs probably are not aware how finnicky the Japanese are about this matter of removing shoes when entering their premises, but after all, to expect a Police party to observe this formality is stretching a point, to say the least. It was alleged incidentally that one of the police party kicked a small Japanese girl. However, the main point made by the Japanese was that the Municipal Police had invaded the exterritorial rights of a Japanese subject and for that the Municipality would have to make amends. During tht past few days the commotion in the Japanese community regarding this incident, however, died down considerably, and the first plan to hold a huge indignation meeting with the object of making various demands on the Municipal Council was dropped and instead a party of three prominent Japanese called on the Japanese Consul General and stated that they had decided to leave the matter in the hands of the diplomatic authorities for settlement. It was announced Sept.18 that the incident had been settled by Stirling Fessenden, Director General of the S. M. C., writing a letter of apology to the Japanese Consul General.

***

The unfortunate part of the affair was that the British Supreme Court in Shanghai 19 years ago had given the Japanese community a precedent of a most important character, and the Shanghai Foreign Municipality can consider itself lucky, in view of all the surrounding circumstances, to have got off so easily. In the Japanese case the mistake that was made by the Police search party was due to the fact that the house number had been changed. In the British case that we are about to relate the mistake that the Police searching party made was that the Chinese (by race) whose house the Police party raided happened to be a British subject, the family having originally come from Penang. The fact that the Chinese whose domicile had been invaded did not ordinarily parade his British nationality did not influence the judge or jury in estimating the enormity of the offense which the Police party had committed in breaking the rule that a Briton's home is his castle. The jury assessed damages at the very substantial sum of twenty thousand taels (about U. S. $10,000) and the Judge did not use his prerogative to reduce the amount of damages as he did in a celebrated libel case. In fact the British Judge throughout the case assumed an attitude which would lead the jury to bring in a verdict for the very highest possible amount of damages.

In the latter part of 1916, one Kum Soo, who at the time was head of the company selling the Shanghai Gas Company's products, brought a claim in the British Supreme Court in Shanghai against one Shibbeth, who was interested in the Opium Combine, active at that time in searching for "illegitimate" opium. The evidence in the case showed that Shibbeth, accompanied by two Shanghai Municipal police, entered the home of the plaintiff and actually found opium there. The plaintiff admitted that he was using opium, but maintained he had secured his opium through legitimate channels. The searching party was acting under the authority of a warrant from the old Mixed Court under the assumption that Kum Soo was a Chinese citizen, whereas, by reason of the fact that his father was born in British territory, he was entitled to British protection. The entry was a technical one, and the searching party left shortly after the plaintiff had informed them he was a British subject. The Judge in the case made a strong point of the fact that the search warrant had not been sworn to. As a matter of fact the old Mixed Court procedure did not require such a complaint to be sworn to. The Judge in his charge to the jury laid great stress on the rights of a British subject and that if an incident of the kind before the Court were allowed to pass by, any person would be able to a avoid liability for damages for unlawful entry of a British domicile on the plea that he was acting on a warrant from a Chinese court. Not only did the jury bring the heavy verdict against the defendant of twenty thousand taels, but there was talk at the time of an action also being brought against the Municipal Police and also against the Chinese magistrate who had issued the warrant

without investigating the fact that the man he had signed the warrant for was a British subject. The proceedings of the case were reported at length at the time and are to be found in at least two newspapers on file in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society in Yuen Ming Yuen road. Read in the light of events which have in the meantime occurred they point the lesson that judges and juries are apt to set precedents which may prove a boomerang. Incidentally, we are informed that the British authorities in China now refuse to register persons of Chinese blood in the Consulates in China, even though there are entitled technically to British protection—on the ground that as they are now in the land of their ancestors they should abide by the laws of China, and not expect to benefit from the exterritorial principle.

British Economic Adviser Due in Shanghai Sept. 21

SIR Frederick Leith-Ross, the British economic expert, who has been stopping over in Japan for the past two weeks, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the afternoon of September 21. The Chinese authorities here and in Nanking are perparing to accord him an enthusiastic welcome. According to present plans, Sir Frederick will call on Dr. T. V. Soong, member of the standing committee of the National Economic Council and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister, and Mayor Wu Te-chen in Shanghai before proceeding to Nanking to be received by other government leaders. Conferences with Chinese bankers and industrial leaders also will be arranged in Shanghai. Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British Ambassador to China, who came to Nanking early this week, will come to Shanghai in time to greet the arriving economic adviser to the British Government.

Japan Emperor Gives Audience to Leith-Ross

An audience was granted Sept. 17 by the Japanese Emperor to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Sir Frederick was accompanied by Sir Robert Clive, the British Ambassador in Tokyo. T. Matsudaira, the Japanese-Ambassador in London, who is now home on furlough, and the Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsushima, were also present.

Leith-Ross Calls on Japanese Finance Minister

Views on the international currency chaos were exchanged at an hour's interview between Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, and Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance in Tokyo, Sept. 13. The exchange policies pursued by a number of nations, the aged Finance Minister reportedly told the visitor, have been an important factor in contributing to the depression. Sir Frederick informed Mr. Takahashi of his deep interest in Chinese currency problems. Sir Juichi Tsushima, Vice-Minister of Finance, was present at the interview.

"Activities of British Agent Will Bring No Substantial Effort"

The *Shanghai Mainichi*, September 18 stated:—"The detailed investigation of Brigadier-General Hammond, the adviser to the Nanking Government, and the skillful diplomatic activities of Sir A. Cadogan, have paved the way for the successful activities of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Since Japan is sticking to her traditional policy, and is declining to join Great Britain in granting a loan to China, the activities of the British agent will bring about no substantial effect, despite the warm expectations on the part of the Chinese. It is reported that Dr. T. V. Soong is considering the possibility of raising a large loan of $600,000,000 from Great Britain by forcing Chinese currency to leave the silver standard and adopt the gold exchange standard. However, this large loan can not be realized so long as close economic and political cooperation between China and Japan has not been accomplished."

Japan's Military Party Is Suspicious of Leith-Ross Visit

The Japanese military, suspicious of the motives of the visit to Japan and China of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, are trying to find out the "inner object" of his financial mission, *Nippon Dempo* said Sept. 8.

It is felt by the Army that any plan for three-Power economic co-operation in China is bound to be disadvantageous to Japan and will serve to promote anti-Japanese tendencies in China by helping restore the influence of the Chekiang financiers, the news service reported.

The military, who have been keeping a cold eye on talk of "economic co-operation" involving ourside Powers, insist that the cooperation will injure Japan, and are busy impressing views upon business circles, it was stated. Their attitude was summarized by the news service as follows:

"If Japan accepts such a proposal, if made, it will mean that Japan will co-operate with Chekiang financiers, because they will be the mainstay of the seheme. These financiers have been dealt a heavy blow by China's economic depression and are now losing their former influence. T. V. Soong and his followers have asked for British support to help them recover.

"Great Britain has accepted their proposal and promised to render what help is possible to assist them regain their lost ground. Finding it impossible to do this without the co-operation of Japan, the British Government has decided to sound out Japan on the matter.

"Therefore on the pretext of investigating the Far Eastern economic situation, the British Government has sent Sir Frederick here. But Japan is not the important objert of his mission—it will simply be asked to cooperate.

"The restoration of the influence of the Chekiang financiers will result in the promotion of anti-Jspanese activities in China. As this will impede Japan's economic activities in China, it will be dangerous for her interests to readily accept the British proposal."

Minobe Resigns Position in House of Peers

Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, the central figure in the controversy over the relative status of the Emperor and the State which has been agitating Japan in the last nine months, tendered his resignation Sept. 18 from membership in the House of Peers.

The action of the noted constitutional authority, who propounded the thesis that the Emperor was not the State but merely one of its organs, followed a decision of the Tokyo Procurator's Office to stay public prosecution of Dr. Minobe for an indefinite period of time.

Dr. Minobe stressed that he was taking the step not because he abandoned his theory, nor as an admission of the incorrectness of his views but because the "present atmosphere in the Upper House mades it impossible for me to execute my duties."

"I do not believe that my publications violated the law, but if the procurators think me guilty, I shall willingly submit to punishment," he said.

Officials of the Miuistry of Justice indicated that they will soon issue a statement explaining the reasons for the action of the Procurators' Office, "in view of the importance attached to the Minobe case."

Japanese "Pocket" Submarine Successfully Passes Test Runs

A Japanese pocket-submarine, about 36 feet long and 6 feet at its greatest width, built specially for exploring undersea mysteries, successfully passed its tests during a trip in Sagami Bay, near Tokyo, Sept. 18. The vessel is propelled by a 25 horse-power gasoline motor when on the surface and by a 12 kilowatt electric motor for submarine working. It has two large plate-glass windows in the bow which permit of observation of under-sea conditions and photograph. Manned by a veteran diver, three mechanics and two pressmen it left Atami, taking advantage of favorable weather conditions, and cruised below the surface of the sea for four and-a-half hours, attaining a maximum depth of two hundred feet. The inventor claims that the submarine can stay under water for eight hours.

Ariyoshi Reported Proceeding to Chengtu to See Gen. Chiang; Szechuan Freed from Communists

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Shanghi Metal Dealers Leave for Japan on Inspection Tour.**
2. **Suma Says Japanese Merchants Will Not Pay New Stamp Tax.**
3. **Gen. Sung Chih-yuan Delays in Taking Over New Garrison Post.**
4. **Japanese and Chinese to Co-operate on Anti-Bandit Campaign.**
5. **Eleven Wireless Stations in Operation in Inner Mongolia.**
6. **Szechuan Cleared of Communists as Rebels Make for Kansu.**
7. **Reported Visit of Gen. Chang Fah-kwei to Moscow Denied.**
8. **Chang Hsueh-liang to Confer with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan on Reds.**
9. **Southwest Leaders Submit Proposals to Nanking Party Meet.**
10. **China May Have New Chairman by 1936 Unless Law Revised.**
11. **First National Judicial Conference Opens at Nanking.**

Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Ambassador to China, is expected to arrive at Nanking from Shanghai shortly. After paying a visit to Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Ariyoshi will take a pleasure trip to the upper reachees of the Yangtze River, with Szechuan as his final destination. It is reported that Ambassador Ariyoshi may interview General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affair Commission, in Szechuan.

Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Department of Intelligence and Publicity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is now visiting in Japan to study newspaper conditions there, is returning to China around Sept. 20, according to information from the Waichiaopu. Dr. Li left Shanghai on August 30, and during his inspection tour in the Island Empire, he has interviewed many of the high officials of the Japanese Foreign Office, including Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, and Amau, director of Intelligence.

CHINESE METAL DEALERS LEAVE FOR JAPAN ON INSPECTION TOUR

A group of 17 Chinese merchants dealing in metal and iron products left Shanghai for Japan on board the *Shanghai Maru* on Sept. 15 on a tour to investigate the iron factories in the Island Empire.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., is said to have extended an invitation to the 17 dealers and to have completed arrangements for their visit in Japan. The party expects to complete their tour in the Island Empire within three weeks.

The Chinese Economic Investigation Mission to Japan organized by prominent Shanghai financiers and industrialists will considerably be enlarged. According to one of the promoters of the mission, financiers and industrialists from Hankow, Peiping and Canton will be invited to join the mission. Because of this, the mission will not leave for Japan on September 25, as scheduled.

Three business leaders from Hankow, Huang Yen-tze, Nan Ching-yung, and Tsao Shih-kong have been appointed by the business circles there to join the Economic Mission organized by Shanghai bankers and industrialists to go to Japan on a tour of investigation. These three representatives from Hankow will shortly go to Shanghai.

A party of 16 people, consisting of representatives of the Peiping Municipal Government, the Peiping Chamber of Commerce, various banks and commercial houses, is leaving Peiping on a tour of inspection of Japan on September 24. The party will be handed by Wu Chen-shih, acting secretary-general of the Peiping Municipal Government. The tour will take about a month. In Tokyo the party will inspect municipal, industrial and commercial conditions and will also visit Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nara.

Reports circulated in the Japanese papers in Shanghai, alleging that as a result of a series of negotiations lasting for three months since last June between managers of three Japanese Match Factories in Shanghai and Tsingtao and Messrs. O. S. Liu and Hsu Tze-yi, manager and assistant manager of the Great China Match Factory respectively, an agreement has been reached for the organization of a Sino-Japanese Match Company capitalized at $2,200,000 for a monopoly on the production, transportation and sale of matches in China, have been emphatically denied by Mr. Tung, a responsible spokesman for the Chinese Match Owners' Association.

Mr. Tung, who maintains that the Association is not aware of the negotiations, declared: "As the Association is composed of owners of match factories in China, it is in a position to know whether or not there have been such negotiations."

SUMA SAYS JAPANESE NOT TO PAY STAMP TAX

A notification that the Japanese residents in China will not pay the new stamp duty was served on Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, on Sept. 17 by Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking. Mr. Suma is reported to have informed the Minister of Finance that Japan considered the tax a violation of Nippon's treaty rights.

Ten Japanese, some of whom are connected with certain Dairen machine works, arrived at Taiyuan from Tatung on an inspection tour and left for Peiping by train Sept. 13. A party of 21 Japanese representing the S.M.R. arrived at Tientsin, Sept. 16 on their way to Peiping. This party will go to Hsuanhua in Chahar to prospect for iron ores there.

GENERAL SUNG DELAYS IN TAKING OVER NEW POSITION

Gen. Sung Chih-yuan, newly appointed Garrison Commander for the Peiping-Tientsin Area, told press representatives at Tientsin Sept. 15 that on account of a slight indisposition, he has decided to postpone the date for the assumption of his new post to the 20th instant.

A set of new regulations governing the Garrison Headquarters is now being drafted by the Central Government, Gen. Sung revealed, and it is as yet been known whether the new rules will embody a change in the organization of the Headquarters or whether they will stipulate the establishment of a branch headquarters in Tientsin. Gen. Sung however did not anticipate many changes in the personnel of the origan.

Acting under instructions from General Sung Chih-yuan, General Liu Chia-luan, chief of staff of the Garrison Headquarters, took over the office on behalf of General Sung on Sept. 16. Following the checking up of the various documents, General Liu summoned a meeting of the high officials of the Headquarters and instructed them to carry on their duties as usual. General Liu will be temporarily in charge of the affairs of the Headquarters, pending the arrival of General Sung and his formal assumption of office.

CHAHAR TO PLAN DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

In an interview with *Rengo* Sept. 16, Chin Teh-chun, the new Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government, briefly touched upon the present and future of the Chahar Provincial administration.

The Province being backward both economically and culturally, Mr. Chin said, he will shortly invite a group of expects to study the conditions of Chahar and later to draft plans for the development of its natural resources, the improvement of elements of production and the promo-

tion of education.

With regard to the problem of finance, Mr. Chin asserted that a strict retrenchment policy would be adopted, because a deficit of $1,000,000 has been incurred for the 23th fiscal year.

Shanghai Mainichi reports that the postponement of the assumption of office by General Sung Chih-yuan as Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin reveals the fact that it is rather difficult to reach an agreement concerning the powers and rights of the Garrison Headquarters and the Peace Preservation Handquarters of which General Shang Chen is concurrently the Commander. The troops under General Shang Chen are now in control of the region, while the appointment of Genal Sung as the Garrison Commander has resulted not in favor of the possibility of his troops being moved towards Tientsin. The situation is being further complicated by the presence by the troops of General Wang Shu-chang, former Garrison Commander, in the region.

Ying Tung, Managing-Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway left Tientsin, September 16 for Tangku on his way to Dairen, according to a *Shun Pao*, report.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE TO COOPERATE ON ANTI-BANDIT CAMPAIGN

Definite agreement with the Japanese military authorities for co-operation with the Paoantui for the suppression of banditry in the demilitarized zone has been reached, declared Yin Ju-keng, administrative inspector for the area, at Peiping Sept. 15.

A general drive against the bandits will be launched soon. Bandits will be driven by the Paoantui towards the Great Wall where Japanese troops will meet them and it is hoped thus that these outlaws can be completely suppressed.

An Kuo-tung, Chao Shan-fung, and Chao Ching-yu, followers of Shih Yu-shan are organizing a "National Sulvation Army" at Tamin and Chuchou districts. The Hopei provincial authorities are paying special attention to the activities of these people.

In view of the rigid measures of the Customs at Shanhaikwan against amuggling, it is reported that a large number of Japanese and Korean "Ronins" are organizing a transportation agency at Lochen, east of Shanhaikwan, to engage in smuggling of goods out of the Pass by evasion of the Customs duty. It is further reported that branches of the organization are being established in the various districts east and west of Shanhaikwan.

MONGOLIAN COUNCIL TO HAVE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING AT PAILINGMIAO

A palatial structure, erected on a picturesque site located about 15 li northwest of Pailingmiao, seat of the Inner Mongolia Council, will replace the present humble yurts (felt tents) as the administrative building for the Mongolian Local Autonomy Political Council in the not distant future, according to a *Central News* dispatch from Pailingmiao.

The building is to be erected at a cost of $120,000 at government expense, one-third of which has been remitted by the Central Government. The construction work was started early last September, and is expected to be completed some time within next year.

The new building, when completed, will mark the substantial achievement of the Council since its inception one year ago, during which period its work has been more or less preparatory in nature. In addition to the construction of the magnificent office building, the Council has also formulated plans for the construction of a modern city upon the site where the building is located.

ELEVEN WIRELESS STATIONS IN OPERATION IN INNER MONGOLIA

Relations between Inner Mongolia and China Proper have been more closely-linked as a result of the recent establishment of a wireless telegraphic network under the supervision of the Mongolian Local Autonomy Council. The project is carried out by the bureau of electric administration of the Council. At present, Inner Mongolia has 11 wireless stations with the most modern equipments. The central radio station is at Pailingmiao.

The short wave stations, now in operation, are:

Pailingmiao	100 watts
Pailingmiao Peace Preservation Corps	5 ,,
Sunid Banner, Siningol League	50 ,,
Abaga Banner, Siningol League	5 ,,
Ujumchum Banner, Siningol League	5 ,,
Tumet Banner, Suiyuan	5 ,,
Central Banner, Suiyuan	5 ,,
Ordos League (Atui)	50 ,,
Kalgan, Chahar	5 ,,
Peiping	50 ,,
Nanking	100 ,,

Most of these stations are operated by Mongols themselves. It is learned that electric power-house, telephone service and a broadcasting station will also be established in Inner Mongolia in the near future.

SZECHUAN CLEARED OF REDS AS REBELS MAKE FOR KANSU

Large numbers of Reds are appearing near the small villages of Asichung. Chiuchihshih and Shangpaotso, situated well north of Sungpan and south and east of the Kansu border, according to a *Reuter* report from Chengtu.

This indicates that they have contrived, during the past month, to penetrate the mountains in small batches, and are now assembling for a desperate attempt to escape eastward across the Wuning Pass, on the Kansu border, southwest of Minhsien, the Shan ranges on the north presenting too difficult a problem for them to negottiate.

General Chiang Kai-shek has been exerting great pressure from south to north to drive the Reds out of villages and into the mountains, and has already cleared Szechuan of any danger of a Red occupation. During the drive, the Red forces are stated to have become more demoralized, and they now have but the one motive—to escape before they can be caught by the snows and starved in the mountains. Government troops are heading off the Reds in their flight wherever possible and are incessantly pursuing them.

While the main body of the Communist forces in Szechuan is reported to be retreating in the direction of the Wuning Pass, on the Kansu border, severe fighting between the Reds and Government troops is raging at Chiuchihshih and Asichung, north of Sungpan. Despite repeated attacks by the Reds, the defenders still are in possession of both places, and the Communists are stated to have suffered heavily.

RED AREAS IN SZECHUAN REDUCED BY FIFTY PER CENT

A telegram from General Teng Hsi-hou, commander of the Government 1st Route Army, states that the area occupied by the Reds in Szechuan has been reduced by almost fifty per cent, as the result of recent successful operations.

General Teng reports that the regiment belonging to Yang's brigade captured Tachiuti, west of the city of Fanli, on September 10. Many of the bandits were killed, while the survivors are fleeing toward Somuh and Changkou, north of Matang.

The Government troops are still stubbornly holding Asichung and Chiuchihshih in spite of the desperate assaults of the Reds, according to a report from scouting 'planes. A large body of Reds are still in the vicinity of Paotso, where they are seen to be constructing defences.

The main force of the Reds is encamped at Watsangshih. Their vanguard on September 12 opened an attack upon Lutali, northwest of Siku in Kansu.

A *United Press* message from Chengtu Sept. 15 reports that Communist-bandits numbering about 3,000 captured the towns of Tayashih and Ninghuhua on September now constructing barracks at the two towns. The town of Wanchangshih was likewise captured.

On another front, however, the Reds have encountered a severe reverse. A body of Communist-bandits has been surrounded by Miao soldiers at Koushihteh, Tanglung, Kuwa, and Shiherkhan. Desperate fighting which has been proceeding for several days at Wanying and Kuncha has resulted in heavy losses to the Reds, and one of the Communist leaders has been captured.

During the past six years, more than 17,000 Communists have been arrested in the regions of Pakiang, Nankiang, Chungking, Chengtu, Tseliutsin, Chiatin and other districts throughout the province of Szechuan. Of those arrested, about 60% surrendered to the Government authorities and

have left the Communist front, while about 30% are being trained in local reformatories. Less than 10 per cent of the captives were shot and killed.

Following the Communists' retreat from Chengtu and their gain in strength in other northwestern provinces, General Chiang Kai-shek has instructed part of the 21st Army under General Liu Hsiang, the majority of 20th Army under General Yang Sen, and the majority of the 23rd Army under Teng Hsi-hou, to proceed to Shensi and Kansu to assist in the suppression of the Communists, according to *Shanghai Mainichi*.

REPORTED VISIT OF GEN. CHANG FAH-KWEI TO MOSCOW DENIED

The Chinese page of the *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, Japanese paper, reported on Sept. 13 that the National Government is to appoint General Chang Fah-kwei, former commander of the Fourth Route Army known as "Ironsides," as special envoy to Moscow for the exclusive mission of discussing with the Soviet authorities on issues concerning the Red Army in China. The appointment is said to have been recommended by Wang Ching-wei in conjunction with the Staffs Department.

The paper also reported that General Chiang Kai-shek is calling an important military conference in Chengtu by end of this month or early in October for the purpose of discussing:

1. Policies concerning warfare to resist foreign aggression and fundamental measures for national mobilization.
2. Measures to accelerate racial recovery.

General Chang Fah-kwei is expected to leave for Moscow after conclusion of this conference, the paper added.

The report current in Shanghai thtat General Chang Fah-kwei will be sent to Russia by the National Government, was denied by Tseng Chung-ming, vice-Minister of Railways, in an interview given Chinese press representatives at Shanghai Sept. 15.

Wang Yi-tao, one of the most notorious Red chieftains on the borders of Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan provinces has surrendered himself to the Government forces, according to a *Central News* telegram. Wang was stated to have arrived at Luheien, fully armed, on August 26, offering his services to the Government.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES IN SZECHUAN STARTED

The process of redemption of Szechuan banknotes to the amount of $30,760,000 was simultaneously started in all the cities and districts throughout the province Sept. 15 and is expected to be completed by November 20.

As a majority of the $30,760,000 Szechuan notes are in the hands of business organizations and merchants in Chungking, the financial effect resultant from the wholesale redemption will only be slightly felt in other cities and districts. The order for redemption was recently issued by General Chiang Kai-shek as a measure of unifying the currency system in Szechuan, and the redemption rates are $10 local notes for $8 Central Bank notes.

Having interviewed General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, at Chengtu Generals Huang Shao-hsiung and Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsi respectively, returned to Nanking by airplane Sept. 13.

Interviewed by local press representatives, General Huang stated that while at Chengtu he had made a report to the Generalissimo on the latest situation in the Southwest. General Chiang, according to the Chekiang Chairman, was very favorably impressed with the efforts of the Southwestern authorities in carrying out reconstruction projects and their determination to share the responsibility for national salvation.

The purpose of his recent trip to Szechuan, declared General Ku, was to report to General Chiang on the progress of pacification work in Kweichow. The communist remnants in that province, according to General Ku have now been completely rounded up by government troops.

REDS IN KWEICHOW COMPLETELY WIPED OUT, SAYS LI

The remnant "Reds" in the province of Kweichow have been completely exterminated and rehabilitation measures, such as refugee relief and restoration of peace and order in the rural villages have been instituted, according to Li Chung-kung, member of the Legislative Yuan and until recently Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Kweichow, who returned to Nanking Sept. 13.

Reconstruction work is progressing apace, he said. The building of the Szechuan-Kweichow and Kweichow-Hunan Inter-provincial Highways has been completed, and work on the Yunnan-Kweichow Inter-provincial Highway has also been started.

Construction of a Kweichow-Hunan Railway is also deemed imperative; the development and exploitation of the mining resources along the proposd railway is necessary to consolidate the economic foundation of the people, he said.

CHANG HSUEH-LIANG TO CONFER WITH SHANSI LEADER ON REDS

In view of the growing seriousness of the bandit situation in northern Shensi, General Chang Hsueh-liang, who is now visiting Sian, will shortly fly from there to Taiyuan to see General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, and confer with him on measures for the suppression of the bandits.

According to reports reaching Peiping from Shensi, the Reds there have suddenly become rampant and clashed with the Government troops under Division Commanders Sun Kwei-tsi and Chin Yoh-hsin. Part of the Communists is reported to be making for the bank of the Yellow River, but their advance has been checked by the Shansi troops who had crossed the River before the Reds had time to reach there, Units of the 67th Army under General Wang I-chi have also arrived in Northern Shensi to join in the campaign.

Major-General Fang Ko-yu and three other brigadier-commanders have been instructed by Lieut.-General Sun Chu, Field-Commander of the Bandit-suppression Forces for northern Shensi, to concentrate at Lishih, western Shansi, for a military conference in order to map out concrete measures for rounding up the marauders.

Erection of 300 blockhouses in the districts of Lishih, Chungyang and Shihlou in Western Shansi to strengthen the defenses has been started by the Shansi troops.

The siege of Fushih (Yen-an) city, northern Shensi, by the "Reds" under Liu Tzu-tan has been broken by the units of the 67th Army (former Northeastern troops) under Lieut.-General Wang I-chc. The 110th and 129th Divisions under Major-Generals Ho Li-chung and Chou En-cheng, attached to the 67th Army, reached the foot of Fushih city on the 14th inst. A general offensive was launched, resulting in the complete rout of the marauders. Contact has now been established with the Shensi troops stationed in the city.

The Communists under Liu Tse-tan, including over 3,000 Red Guards and the Red Third Regiment are moving southward to the region of Kankuyi, in Yenchang, Shensi. The Second Red Regiment is remaining in Tsinchien, while the Provincial Soviet has been transferred from Antin to Yenchuan. A large number of women Communists are flirting with the Government soldiers and officers in order to obtain information and buy ammunition.

Following the invasion of the Communists into the eastern region of Kansu, the local authorities are urging the people to build a wide network of forts throughout the province, for effective resistance against the possible further advancee of the Communists. Joint efforts are being made in this connection by the soldiers and people for the constructtion of forts in the district of Siku, a district which is accessible to the Communists.

HUNAN REDS MAKING FOR THE YANGTSZE BEATEN BACK

Latest reports reaching Peiping from the Yangtsze valley, concerning the Hunan Communists under Ho Lung, indicate that the danger to Changteh has passed, but that the Reds appear to be settling down for the winter along the banks of the Lin river. Recently, indications were that the Communist army would try to force a crossing of the Yangtze, and, towards the end of August, an attack was made on Chinkiang, on the right bank of the river, between Ichang

and Shasi, but this was beaten off.

It is stated that the Government is to pay greater attention to the Hunan Red problem in the near future. In Changteh, there are already 5,000 troops and more are continually arriving. The reinforcements include troops from Hupeh province.

Lieut.-General Hsieh Pin, Commander of the 85th Division, recently committed suicide after sustaining severe bullet wounds in an encounter with the remnant "Reds" under Hsiao Ke and Ho Lung in western Hupeh in the early part of the month. His heroic example, however, enhanced the morale of his troops, who, in a renewed effort, finally routed the "Reds" after sanguinary fighting.

According to *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin, the number of Reds under Ho Lung and Hsiao Ke has increased to more than 20,000, and are in possession of increased to 8,000 or 9,000 riles. Following their retreat from the city of Lungshan which they have been surrounding for several months, the Communists suddenly occupied the city of Suan and continued to advance along the Feng River. A large number of Reds have appeared in the districts of Tayung, Tseli, Shimen and other districts.

SOUTHWEST LEADERS SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO NANKING PARTY MEET

The Southwest leaders sent a telegram to the Central Authorities in Nanking on Sept. 16 asking them to insert the following four resolutions in the agenda of the National Convention of the Kuomintang, which is to be held in November this year:—

(1) "To effect a radical political reformation by punishing those leaders who have betrayed their country."
(2) "To punish those leaders who have caused harm to the party, the nation and society."
(3) "To formulate definite foreign policies and design concrete schemes for national defense."
(4) "To formulate a minimum program of production, eradicate that part of the Customs rate which aims to conciliate another country, but is harmful to home industry, and effeect the financial readjustment of relief of farming villages."

These resolutions weere put forward originally for the 1934 convention, which was never held.

The telegram is signed by Hsiao Fu-chen, Chen Chi-tang, Li Chung-jen, Chow Lu, Liu Chi-yen, Pei Chung-hsi, Lin Yuen-kai, and 17 other southern leadeers.

That the opinions of Hu Han-min form the basis of the Southwest's attitude towards the present situation in China was the conclusion of Huang Chih-loh, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, who arrived at Shanghai from Canton Sept. 16 in the s.s. *President Grant*. Although Mr. Hu was recuperating abroad, his opinions were constantly sought through telegraphic communications by the leaders in the south, whenever there were important questions, Mr. Huang told press representatives.

Referring to the question of co-operation between the south and Nanking, Mr. Huang said that there was no sign of discord existing. Whether a closer co-operation was possible largely depended on the future domestic and foreign policy of the country. He emphasized that he came on private business, with no political mission whatsover.

Kwangtung and Kwangsi, he continued, were proceeding with reconstruction. The deficit in revenue in Kwangtung resulting from the abolition of miscellaneous taxees and construction expenses was defrayed by receipts from the provincial government's enterprises. He highly praised the military training and the defence measures in Kwangsi province.

CHINESE BORDER COMMISSIONERS LEAVE FOR YUNNAN

Accompanied by 20 experts, Liang Yu-kao and Yin Ming-te, Chinese members of the Sino-British Commission for the delimitation of the Yunnan-Burma boundary, left Shanghai on Sept. 18 in the s.s. *President Jefferson* with their staff en route to Yunnan. They will meet the British members and Colonel Iselin, the Swiss neutral chairman nominated by the League of Nations, at Hoshan on the Yunnan-Burma border on December 1. The Commission will be fully occupied at the frontier with the study of their problem for about six months, by which time it is hoped that the work entrusted to them will be completed.

Further progress in construction along the Canton-Hankow Railway has increased the prospects of the line being completed towards the end of 1936. The gap between Lochang and Pingshek was recently completed and will be opened to traffic on September 20. This will enable the runing of a through train service from Canton, direct to the Kwangtung border, which will be linked to Hengchow by a bus line.

According to a statement made by K. F. Pao, Secretary of the administration, construction work between Chuchow and Shiuchow is in full swing. The following is the work already accomplished: earth work 89 per cent, tunnels 80 per cent, major bridgts 64 per cent, minor bridges 83 per cent, track laying 44 per cent (177 kilometres).

The Kwangsi Government has decided to establish a sugar refinery at Liuchow. Funds for the construction of the refinery will be obtained by a loan from the Bank of Kwangsi and will be repaid from proceeds received from the tax on petroleum.

CHINA MAY HAVE NEW CHAIRMAN BY 1936 UNLESS LAW REVISED

The question of electing a new Chairman for the National Government will be among the important problems confronting the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee when it meets in November. Lin Sen, the present incumbent, first assumed office in December, 1931, and was re-elected in 1933. In accordance with the Organic Law of the National Government, the term of office of the chairman must expire not later than four years after his assumption of office, so Mr. Lin will have to vacate his post in December, 1935.

The question now arises whether another person will be selected to fill the vacancy, or the Organic Law revised so as to enable the re-election of Mr. Lin. It is understood that General Huang Shao-hsiung sounded the opinion of the Southweest leaders on the subject during his recent trip to Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

WÁNG ORDERS PROBE OF RAID IN NANKING

A mild sensation created has been created in Nanking, when it was known on Sept. 16 that several staff members of the Executive Yuan were active participants when police raided a secret gambling den in the residence of a certain Mr. Fei at Paisaiyuan on the night of September 14.

Upon learning of the news, President Wang Ching-wei immediately personally issued instructions to Dr. Chu Min-yi, secretary-general of the Yuan, to the effect that a thorough investigation be made into the case.

"Out of the group of more than 20 gamblers," Mr. Wang's order said, "several are staff members of the Executive Yuan. This lawless activity on the part of government employees is indeed regrettable. Their names should be found out." Besides ordering their immediate dismissal, Mr. Wang further stated that they should be punished according to law.

NATIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN NANKING

The National Judicial Conference convened by the Judicial Yuan was formally opened in Nanking on Sept. 16 under the chairmanship of Chu Chen, President of the Judiuial Yuan. The ceremony was attended by more than 300 Government officials, legal advisors of the Government, jurists, and delegates from the various provinces and municipalities. President Chu in his opening speech emphasized the following four points in the system of judicial administration: 1. Jurisprudence is progressive, and not static, 2. Jurisprudence is empirical and not idealistic, 3. Jurisprudence is universal, and not local, and 4. Jurisprudence is collective and inseparable.

Representing the Central Party Headquarters, Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, in the course of a short speech, pointed out that the Conference is of great significance in view of the fact that it is convened at the present time of national crisis and that its results will greatly contribute to the realization of the principle of government by law in the country.

The North China Policy of the Japanese Kwantung Army

The following article was written originally in Japanese by a Japanese writer, Mr. Nashiki (梨木誌平). It was translated into Chinese by the Kuo Wen Weekly *Magazine in Tientsin and published in its issue of July* 8, 1935. *The English version below is based on the Chinese translation as it appeared in the* Kuo Wen Weekly.

THE ROOTS OF CONFLICT IN NORTH CHINA

THE conflict between the Chinese and Japanese military authorities in North China is now gradually developing and widening. In so far as its deeper and greater significance is concerned, it directly affects the existence or destruction of the political power of the Kuomintang. As far as its immediate and minimum consequence is concerned, it will necessarily cause changes in the political situation in North China and diminish the possibility of unification of the country under the National Government. Because of this conflict, difficulties have already been caused to the National Government in its foreign relations, particularly in regard to the negotiations for a foreign loan, and in its domestic situation, in the strengthening of the opposition of the regional militarists to General Chiang Kai-shek.

But this sudden and drastic change in the situation (this refers to the recent Hopei Affair) has not been brought about by accidental reasons. On the face of it, it seems that the disturbances of the bandits under Sun Yung-ching and the anti-Japanese activities of General Yu Hsueh-chung have aroused the ire of the Japanese military authorities—the Kwantung Army and the Japanese North China Garrison—and are the direct cause. But in its internal aspects, it has been due to the long-standing conflict—since the conclusion of the Tangku Armistice Agreement—of the readjusted policy of the Japanese Army and Navy Offices and the schemes and tactics of the Chinese National Government. It has burst out only under the pretext of suppression of the Sun bandits and the anti-Japanese activities of General Yu. It we want to have an acurate observation of the North China Issue, we must thoroughly understand the intention of the Japanese military authorities and the attitude of the Chinese National Government towards it.

The Indignation of the Japanese Army Officers in China

During the Japanese campaign in Jehol last year, the Japanese Forces had advanced far into North China and by a twinkle of the eye, could have occupied Peiping and Tientsin. But suddenly they were forced to call a halt to their advance and to conclude the Tangku Armistice Agreement. This aroused the greatest indignation on the part of the Japanese troops, particularly the Japanese military officers stationed in China, who had been responsible for the formulation and execution of the Japanese policy towards China. After the conclusion of the Tangku Armistice Agreement, the several ten districts along the Great Wall were converted into a Demilitarized Zone and North China has thus become a buffet area of Manchukuo. Therefore peace and order in North China directly affect peace and order in Manchukuo. For this reason, the Japanese military authorities have to pay close attention to the preservation of peace and order in North China, as the purpose of the Tangku agreement is to make North China into a quasi-Japanese and Manchukuo territory. However, on the other hand, the failure of inclusion of Peiping and Tientsin, the political and economic centers of North China, into the Demilitarized Zone has rendered the Agreement entirely purposeless and devoid of significance. But while Japan was then in a most favorable position of enveloping Peiping and Tientsin, why should she be so anxious and eager to conclude this Agreement? This was really due to the caution of the "serious-minded" political leaders in Japan, who, observing with grave concern the growingly serious international situation and considering the reckless activities of the Japanese Army as dangerous, decided to adopt measures to check the policy of the War Office.

However, in view of the seriousness and pressure of the international situation, which does not permit the Japanese policy to be aimless and adrift, the Japanese Army and Navy Offices can not but formulate and adopt a new policy towards China. The reason which prompts them in doing so is that Continental America, the British Empire, Europe and Soviet Russia are now forming an economic bloc and attempting to relieve their economic depression by seizing the last remaining market of the world—semi-colonial China. In order to maintain and preserve the stability of Asia and the safety of Japan herself, she can not but take control of the economic resources in Asia and demonstrate her economic superiority to the West. Further, both Japan and Manchuria have to seek a market for their own surplus products. Under such circumstances, there is a necessity for Japan to organize China, the South Sea Islands, Siam, Annam and India into one Asiatic Economic Bloc to oppose the encroachment of the Western Economic Bloc. The principal countries to be included into this Asiatic Bloc are naturally Japan, Manchuria and China. In order to realize this plan, Japan has to force China to awaken herself to the responsibility of their joint relations and facts, irrespective of whether she is willing or not. This is the common fundamental recognition of the situation among the Japanese military officers stationed in China in the formulation of their policy towards China. Representative of this attitude of the Japanese military officers towards China, the words of Major Kagesa are of significance. He says: "The maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia must depend on co-operation between China and Japan, failing which there is no other way. But the Kuomintang is blocking this co-operation and thus causes the 400 millions of Chinese great suffering and brings Sino-Japanese relations into a state of tension. For this reason, we can not but take immediate actions to awaken the Kuomintang to its mistakes."

The Policy of Maj.-Gen. Sasaki and Other Officers Stationed in China

The policy advocated by Maj.-Gen. Sasaki may be said to have exercised a salutary influence on the attitude of the Japanese officers stationed in China generally. Maj.-Gen. Sasaki has long been in China and is intimately acquainted with her conditions. At one time, he won the confidence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and was an advisor to General Chiang Kai-shek, during the Tsinan Incident. As far as knowledge of China's political and economic conditions is concerned, it is no exaggeration to state that he stands superior to anybody in the Japanese Army. His policy towards China may be outlined as follows:

Objectively, Japan occupies a most favorable position in China as compared with that of the United States or Soviet Russia. But as a matter of fact, she is being placed in a most unfavorable situation. Entirely different from that of Europe, America or Soviet Russia, the policy of Japan towards China is unusually hasty and owing to its being subject to frequent changes due to the changes in the situation, is now in an uncertain and unstable state. This state of affairs is really due to the fact that the Japanese policy has always regarded individuals as the objective in her dealings, for example, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin, and has never attempted to obtain a hold on the Chinese people. In view of this defect, if Japan wants to cope successfully with the present war-threatening international situation and work for a real Sino-Japanese co-operation, she must give up dealing with wavering and unstable individual militarists, but to deal direct with and lay a strong hold on the 400 millions of the Chinese people, on whom a policy is to be founded and established. To lay a hold on the Chinese nation, it is first necessary to lay a hold on the Chinese peasants, who form 80 per cent of the Chinese population. The traditional and popular social ideal of the Chinese peasants is to make active and strong its organism of rural autonomy (to protect the place and give peace to the people). Both North China and South China are strongly colored by this social ideal. The traditional social thought of the Chinese peasants for the past 5,000 years is embodied in the Chapter on Uptopia in Li Chi (禮記) the social life of rural autonomy. The reason why the Mongols and the Manchus conquered China is really due to their policy enabling the social life of the Chinese peasants to be active and strong. This policy had been praised by the Chinese people as "good administration," and won the hearts of the people. Now, if Japan should follow the policy of Capitalism in Europe and America, she can never advance a step towards achieving racial co-operation between the two countries. On the other hand, if Japan can make use of her military strength to oppose the policy of Europe, America and Soviet Russia so as to revive the activities of social life of the Chinese peasants, the Japanese policy will be greatly welcomed by the Chinese people. This policy can be pushed forward towards the goal of conciliation and unity of the Chinese and Japanese races. Only by the adoption and successful execution of this policy is there a possibility of realizing the formation of the Asiatic Economic Bloc. Only thus can Japan be sure of having acquired a strong hold on the 400 millions of

the Chinese as consumers in Japanese trade. As North China has been made into a Demilitarized Zone, Japanese influence there is most strong. Therefore, North China should be utilized as the first place for the experiment and execution of this policy, which is later on to be extended to other parts throughout the country. Further, North China has been very little influenced by the San Min Chu I of the Kuomintang. So from both objective and subjective points of view, it is the best ground for the execution of this policy.

The above is an outline of the policy formulated by Maj.-Gen. Sasaki and his reasons therefor.

The Important Nature of the North China Problem

We must not neglect the importance of the North China Problem from an objective point of view. The important nature of the problem is really the reason for the Japanese War Office to push and carry out its policy.

First, peace and order in North China have a direct bearing on peace and order in Manchukuo, as the two countries are separated only by a line of Great Wall. If anti-Japan and anti-Manchukuo movements should develop in North China, their effects will immediately be felt in Manchukuo. For this reason, it is necessary for Japan to preserve the Tangku Truce Agreement in order to make North China into a quasi-Japanese and Manchukuo territory.

Secondly, in economic relations, North China and Manchukuo are intimately connected. The agricultural products of Manchuria usually pass through Tientsin into the interior of China, while Chinese laborers in North China mostly go to Manchuria to seek work and employment. If the relations between North China and Manchukuo should be blocked by the Great Wall boundary, the problems of the rural economic depression and that of the surplus of labor in the two districts will become more acute.

Thirdly, from the point of view of relations between Manchuria and Soviet Russia, the importance is all the more apparent why the Japanese must have a strong hold over North China in the interests of Manchuria. The potentially rich Siberia is really the best border territory of Soviet Russia. In view of this fact, even if Soviet Russia does not take positive steps to oppose directly the interests of Japan and Manchuria, the constant efforts to develop Siberia constitute a peristent flank threat to Manchuria. The most effective way of counteracting this threat is to handicap Soviet Russia's activities in her Far East chief revolutionary base, outer Mongolia. To achieve this object there is no other way for Japan but to carry out her North China policy. Naturally, it is necessary that the North China policy and the Mongolian Policy should be carried out simultaneously. The best place for the execution of the Mongolian policy is the territory from Sinkiang to Urga bordering on Soviet Russia. The day when Japan succeeds in handicapping Soviet Russia's policy in Outer Mongolia will be the day when Russia will change the direction of its advance and penetration. In orther words after Soviet Russia's policy towards Manchuria and China has received an effective check in Outer Mongolia, it will have to turn westward from its present direction. When Russia in her westward advance reaches India, it will inevitably give rise to complications between Russia and Great Britain.

North China Policy and the Disarmament Conference

The resumption of diplomatic relations by Russia with China and her rapproachement with China's supporter, the United States, constitute a move designed to pull together the strength of the three countries in an effort to overthrow Japan. This has been caused by the extraordinary situation in Japan. The sharpest and most concrete attempt in this connection is the Naval Disarmament Conference. Japan has established her authority on the Continent and at the same time must maintain her authority in the Pacific. If Japan should again bow before the United States at the Conference, it would result that China (which has been advocating prolonged resistence against Japan) would befriend the United States and adopt an offensive attitude towards Japan. At the same time Soviet Russia will also assume the same attitude. Therefore, from another point of view, the Naval Disarmament Question is but another aspect of the question in regard to China and Russia. In order to secure a favorable settlement of this question at the Conference, it is really necessary for Japan to settle her problem with China. At the same time, if Japan wants to carry out her policy towards China, she must completely overthrow the unequal treaties at the Conference. Under such circumstances, Japan has to overcome the anti-Japanese bloc. To achieve this object, the most effective method to follow is to attack and smash individually the United States, Soviet Russia and China. That is, Japan must maintain a strong hold on North China and utilize the Japanese influence on the Continent, and at same time check the development of the Soviet influence in the Far East, thereby safeguarding Japanese authority on the Continent. Then Japan can subdue the strong attitude of the United States towards Japan at the Disarmament Conference.

North China on the Way to Independence

The activities of the Japanese military authorities in North China are by no means the result of incidental happenings. Irrespective of how the Chinese attempt to conceal their real intentions and to beg peace of the Japanese, such tactics can be of no no avail if China does not remove all the impediments and handicaps that stand in the way of realization of the Japanese policy. In other other words, unless China abolishes all the anti-Japan and anti-Manchukuo organs in North China, there is absolutely no possibility of a compromise.

However, from the Chinese view point if Nanking withdraws her authority in North China, it will necessarily diminish the possibility of unification of the country and make the international situation worse. As North China will have to become independent in fact, it will unavoidably arouse the resentment of the Southwest Faction and will further lower the prestige of the National Government. But by what schemes and tricks can the Chinese Government escape from this forlorn situation?

The Simple Mongolians---Why They Use Water Sparingly

"On our return to the camp near Hailar" writes Price Collier in an American magazine, "we found the women busy. One was sprinkling sand on sheep's wool to increase its weight and so get a higher price, water and sugar having been previously applied to make the sand stick! Another was making thread—with a hammer: the hamstrings of cattle are buried for a time, then taken up and pounded until they separate into fibres. Another was surrounded by buckets of blood. The blood is dried, then shipped to a factory where the albumin is extracted and used in making veneer. A huge pile of bones, to be shipped to Japan for use as manure, did not make the scene more cheerful.

"But I was most fascinated by the lady who was preparing our evening meal. She was squeezing half-solidified mare's milk through her hands to form cakes of kumiss, and the difference between her clean palms and the grimy backs of her hands was startling. And occasionaly she paused to pick up argol for the sheet-iron stove. When the water in the iron caldron boiled, she dropped in chunks of the deceased equine whose wake I had witnessed, also pieces of pork, beef, mutton and evil-smelling cheese.

"Dinner was called, and with all the bowing and smiling that might grace a banquet, we sat down in a circle on the ground The caldron was placed in the center, and we dipped solid silver bowls into it—what little the Mongol does not put into stock he invests in silver. We drank the soup and picked out the solids with our fingers. The women chewed the tough pieces soft and gave them to the babies. The kumiss cakes weren't too bad; in fact, a good appetite gave a savor to everything.

"The meal over, each banqueter politely licked clean his bowl. Water is so precious on the plains that abstinence from its use has become embedded in the Mongol's religion. One may drink moderately, but to use water on the body' is a wicked and selfish waste. In a Mongol school I later visited, a Mongol princess demonstrated before a domestic science class how to cleanse thoroughly a pair of doughy hands with one mouthful of water."

Torture Exhibit at Tokyo Temple Proves Big Attraction

A torture exhibition was held at-the Honganji temple, Tsukiji, Tokyo last week. It drew huge crowds daily of the morbidly curious. Held under the auspices of the Tokyo Association for the Defense of Justice and supported by the Ministry of Justice, the Tokyo District Procurators' Office, the Metropolitan Police Board and the Prison Association, exhibits of human bones, internal organs preserved in alcohol which have received fatal wounds from the weapons of assassins, and instruments of tortue and death were shown, arranged under glass and cellophane, with the flags of all nations fluttering from the ceilings. Black robed priests kept a watchful eye on the milling crowds which included bent-over old women and babies tied to their slightly older brothers' backs, while in the halls adjoining the exhibition, perspiring shopkeepers, taking advantage of this advertisement of ancient crime, hawked burglar alarms and patent lock devices.

Thigh bones, from that of a five days old child to a full grown man's, were on view with the inscription that the police would tell the sex, age, height and other details of a person from these relics. Luridly colored posters illustrated the various methods employed by murderers and burglars to gain their ends. There were also some charts tabulating different types of criminals, disease which are prevalent among them and other such data.

Interest was mostly centered around the guillotine captured at Tsingtao during the 16th Century by the Japanese armies, a hanging machine used for executions during the early part of the Meiji era and the iron remains of a cauldron which was used to boil alive Goemon Ishikawa, the robber who tried to assassinate Hideyoshi Toyotomi. The sword which "Kubikiri" Asaemon, early Meiji era executioner, used to cut off the heads of hundreds of criminals also seemed to be particularly fascinating to the visitors. The placard stated that this was a truly marvelous sword as after so much work the blade never became dull. Instruments used in the famous Ken Yamada case were also shown. They include the baseball bat with which Yamada killed his victim and the sword which he used to cut up the body before throwing it into the Shinano river.

Almost Two Million Japanese Subjects Are Located Outside of Japan

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Tokyo ForeignOffice, Japanese subjects resident abroad, including Kwantung province (leased territory) and the South Sea islands (mandated territory), on October 1 1934 totalled 1,803,000. Compared with the figure a year previously, it shows an increase of about 215,000, comprising 140,000 Japanese, 74,000 Koreans and 1,000 Formosans.

Japanese are residing abroad in increasing numbers, with the gains especially large in Manchukuo and Brazil, statistics compiled by the investigation department of the Tokyo Foreign Office indicated.

In foreign countries proper, excluding the Kwantung Leased Territory, Japanese residents numbered 872,814, compared with 672,266 in 1932 and 759,439 in 1929.

The most remarkable increase has been in Manchukuo, *Rengo* points out. At the time of the Mukden outbreak, Japanese residents there totalled 112,735. Last October, they had more than doubled to 243,668, comprising 104,455 females and 139,413 males.

The 1934 and 1932 figures for a number of other countries follow:

	1934	1932		1934	1932
Brazil	173,500	132,699	Germany	580	819
Hawaii	150,832	146,764	Belgium	56	64
United States	146,708	102,895	Holland	28	36
China	56,049	53,374	Poland	19	20
Peru	21,127	21,141	Switzerland	70	139
Canada	21,062	19,626	Italy	60	82
Philippines	20,558	20,316	European Soviet	79	61
British Isles	1,423	1,565	Asiatic Soviet	2,492	2,201
France	513	818	Siam	389	290
			India & Ceylon	1,416	1,443

No explanation was available at the Tokyo Foreign Office for the apparently large increase in two years in the Japanese population in the United States, where immigration is forbidden. The Japanese there are divided into 84,323 males and 61,785 female.

In most foreign countries, Japanese males outnumber females: 96,755 to 76,743 in Brazil; 78,109 to 72,723 in Hawaii; 30,366 to 25,685 in China; 13,915 to only 7,212 in Peru; 462 to 68 in Germany 377 to 136 in France, and 17 to 13 in Spain. In Latvia, the numbers were even, 10 of each.

Of the Japanese living abroad, 116,182 are engaged in commerce and 98,345 in agriculture. Those in Government service, bankers and salaried men in business enterprises totaled 67,280; those in industry, 63,719; those in transportation, 47,974, and those in domestic service, 16,156. Of the 285,700 Japanese residing on the Asiatic Continent, 87,343 are classified as businessmen. Of the 94,092 gainfully employed in the United States, 39,239 are farming, as are 37,252 in South America. Most of those in Europe are representatives of the Government, students and free-lance workers.

There was not a single Japanese in Ethiopia at the time of the investigation.

Indictments Returned Against "God-Sent Troops"

Police officers in Tokyo announced Sept. 16 that they had concluded their investigation of Tatsuo Hamano, Tokyo lawyer, and the leader of the socalled patriotic-labor party. Morade Maeda, Hamano and 50 others were arrested in 1933 accused of plotting a series of assassinations and uprisings. The case was is transferred to the Supreme Court. The men are charged with "plotting civil war." Simultaneously the police released the details of the case saying the accused persons had intended to assassinate Baron Ikki, present head of the Privy Council, Baron Harada, secretary to Prince Saionji, and Viscount Makino, keeper of the Privy Seal. Other political leaders who were marked for assassination by the group, were, according to the police, Kisaburo Suzuki, president of the Seiyukai political party, Baron Wakatsuki of the Minseito political party, and Kenzo Adachi, president of the Kokumin Domei party.

The signal for the uprising was to have been an aerial bomb attack on the Cabinet in session by Flight-Commander Yamaguchi, after which groups of conspirators were to descend on the homes of the victims.

Four of the conspirators, including Flight-Commander Yamaguchi, died during the examination.

Observers Predict Dark Future for Okada's Cabinet

A dark future was predicted in Tokyo, Sept. 11 by political observers for Premier Keisuke Okada's Government, as the result of the death of Takejiro Tokonomi, Minister of Communications, and the resignation of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, War Minister. The appointment of Keisuke Mochizuki, to succeed Mr. Tokonami, scarcely strengthened Admiral Okada's Cabinet, as Mr. Mochizuki was stricken off the Seiyukai party rolls simultaneously with his acceptance of the post, these observers added. They also saw signs of a deepening rift between the Seiyukai and the Minseito, and declared that the latter, although ostensibly supporting the Government, was not averse to playing "party politics." The death of Mr. Tokyonami, one of the leading spirits in the movement to form a new party, would benefit the Seiyukai, despite the possibility that Mr. Mochizuki would take up the late minister's work, the observers concluded.

Foreign Oil Companies in Japan Gain Partial Victory

The controversial ordinance providing for the postponement of the date for the accumulation of oil stocks by Japan's petroleum concerns, was discussed by the Cabinet Sept. 17. The ordinance represented a victory for the oil companies, both foreign and Japanese, which vehemently protested the regulations forcing them to accumulate oil stocks equal to six-and-a-half months' consumption.

Originally the deadline was set for October 1, next but it will now be postponed to July 1, 1936. The companies will also be permitted to raise slightly their prices on gasoline, and grants equal to half the cost of increased storage facilities which they will have to construct will be given to them.

A SUSPICIOUS ATMOSPHERE
AFTER THE MURDER OF COL. NAGATA

COMMANDER:—"And now I am ready to listen to your report."

The above cartoon is reproduced from Moscow Krasnaya Zvezda ("Red Star") Aug. 28. The Russian words in the cartoon translate: "Bullet-proof Glass."

Japan Ends Year 1934 With Surplus, Owing to War Boom

The Tokyo Finance Ministry announced Sept. 11 that revenues of the Japanese Government during the 1934-35 fiscal year, which ended on March 31, exceeded expenditures by Yen 83,997,000, leaving a net Treasury surplus of Yen 11,403,000.

Bond issues during the period, however, totalled Yen. 742,-542,000. This was Yen 138,566,000 less than the authorized issue of Yen 881,118,000 in bonds, mostly of the "red-ink" variety.

Revenue from taxes topped by more than Yen 67,920,000, the anticipated returns of Yen 775,263,000 reflecting partially the boom in the military equipment and export businesses. The total revenue from this source alone showed a Yen 94,000,000 increase over the amount for the preceding year.

Increases in income and business taxes, better sales of tobacco and revenue stamps and the cancellation of several projected expenditures were credited for the favorable balance, which has heightened the hopes of Finance Ministry officials to reduce the

projected deficit bond issue by means of which the 1936-37 budget is to be balanced. A natural increase of Yen 100,000,000 in revenue is expected by these officials unless conditions are radically changed.

The tobacco and salt monopolies and stamp sales accounted for a Yen 4,000,000 increase in the Exchequer's income.

Japan's Trade in Orient Drops

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo, Sept. 13 stated that the usual favorable balance was recorded by Japan's trade with China, Manchukuo, Hongkong and the Kwantung Leased Territory during August, but the turnover showed a loss of 5.8 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The exports totalled Yen 50,374,000 and the imports Yen 20,530,000, showing a favorable balance of Yen 29,844,000, according to the Finance Ministry. The exports showed a loss of 9.9 per cent and the imports made a gain of 6.4 per cent in comparison with August, 1934.

Japanese Mills May Again Cut Numbers of Spindles

Further slashes in the number of spindles operated by small and medium-sized cotton spinning mills were predicted this week by Tokyo Industrial circles in view of the continued fall in domestic and foreign demand for cotton goods. The decrease in sales abroad, which hitherto have claimed 60 per cent of Japan's production, these observers said, have especially affected the smaller enterprises, which comprise four-fifths of the industry. Members of the Japan Federation of Cotton Spinners have been operating on a 70-per-cent schedule since the beginning of August.

African War Affects Japan Soda Trade

War preparations in East Africa, are effecting Japan's soda factories. The requisitions of all able-bodied natives in Somaliland and Eritrea by the Italian authorities is causing delays in the loading of Japanese salt ships, boosting prices in Osaka for the product. Japan buys about 500,000 tons a year of salt from East Africa out of total imports of 1,300,000 tons. According to despatches reaching the head offices of the Kokusai Kisen and Kawasaki Kisen Companies from the captains of their ships, it takes from 14 to 15 days to load a 7,000-ton vessel, which, under normal conditions, can be handled in four days.

Girl Released by Osaka Police After Four Year's Captivity in Two-Mat Hovel

Confined in a two-mat hovel, with the locked door barricaded by heavy barrels, a 10-year old girl was released last week by the Osaka police after four year's captivity. A geisha's love-child, she was adopted by her father, and later her aunt, who locked her up from practically the first day. Apparently the child's existence was generally known, but the aunt spread the story that the child was an idiot, and not fit to be allowed out. Food was passed in to her through the grated window, and the child's only amusement was an occasional few words with other children playing outside her prison. The Osaka police are examining the aunt, and the girl's father, Kusutaro Yagyu, owner of an electric apparatus works employing 25 men. Yagyu told the police that he was often away from home, and so was unable to take proper care of the child, or even to make enquiries. The girl is reported to be quite normal in every way except for the natural results of her long captivity. Her physique is that of a child of six.

Former Mexican President Arrives in Japan

Gen. Abelardo L. Rodriguez, one-time President of Mexico, arrived in Japan Sept. 12. During his two-weeks sojourn in Japan Gen. Rodriguez is being feted by a number of high Government officials, including Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, and public leaders.

Japanese Finance Ministry Approves Nissan-General Motors Merger

The negotiations for joining the automobile industry capital of the Japan Industry Company (Nissan) with that of the General Motors Japan have progressed so far that a representative of the G. M. head office is coming to Japan late this month for the purpose, the *Yomiuri* states. In case agreement is reached and the problem of capital flight comes up, the policy of the exchange control department of the Finance Ministry intends to grant permission to the merger. In anticipation of such a situation, understanding seems to have been reached with the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Raw Silk Advances on New York Market

Raw silk staged one of the most spectacular advances in months last week. Prices on the New York market advanced on an average of 20 cents a pound whilst on the N. Y. Silk Exchange values showed an even greater gain. The total turnover on the Exchange for the week reached the imposing figure of 13,260 bales.

If War Comes, Japan Hopes to Capture Italy's Rayon Markets

Japanese stock and commodity exchange circles are watching with considerable interest and concern developments of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, especially the decision of the League of Nations on the issue. It is believed that in the event of Italy declaring war, her textile market in the Orient will fall into the hands of Japan, and that if other leading European countries are embroiled in the war, Japan will be placed in a much more advantageous position. Raw silk exchange circles hold that if the hostilities are confined to Egypt and Ethiopia, the effect will be insignificant, but if Europe is drawn in, Japan's exports totalling 80,000 bales a year, will be brought to a halt. In their opinion, however, if this European war is dragged on, business conditions in the United States will be stimulated, resulting in increased sales of silk goods there.

Japanese-American Trade Relations Are Discussed at Conference in Tokyo

Views on Japanese-American trade relations were exchanged in Tokyo, Sept. 13 between Leon E. Force, President of the Douglas Lumber Company and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seattle American-Japanese Association, and the officials of the Japanese-American Trade Council there. The conferees agreed to ask the Japanese Federation of Cotton Spinners to send a representative to the 22nd Plenary Session of the All-American Trade Council, which will meet in Houston, Texas, November 18-20. They also decided to petition the United States Government and other authorities concerned for a reduction in telegraphic rates in America. The cable charges between the two countries were lowered on September 1. Mr. Force is scheduled to make a trip to China, later returning home via Japan.

Break Occurs in Marine Cable to Japan

The Shanghai to Japan direct cable, controlled by the Japanese Post Office and Japanese military authorities, was severed about 5.30 a.m. Sept. 16. The break occurred about 70 miles from Woosung, and is believed to have been caused by a ship's anchor dragging. The s.s. *Nanyo Maru*, a Japanese cable-ship, was despatched to effect repairs, which took several days. This cable was originally German property running from Tsingtao to Japan. After the Japanese captured said German stronghold they brought the China terminal to Shanghai, whence it has been operating ever since. The cable is used not only by the Japanese military but by the Japanese public, the transmission being in Japanese *kana* syllables. Japanese press correspondents regularly use this Japanese cable service and thus are able to evade the Chinese censorship as the Japanese absolutely refuse to allow a Chinese censor in the building. The Japanese military authorities allow favored American and British newspaper correspondents to send messages over this cable to representives in Japan, who have them translated into English and relay them abroad after they are translated into Japanese.

Phenomenal Growth of Japanese Export Associations Noted in American Survey

Government control of the volume and direction of Japanese foreign trade to accord with "national interest" is being hastened by the phenomenal growth of export associations in a variety of leading Japanese export trades, according to the *Far East Survey* of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Analyzing the drift towards combination and concentration in the Japanese economy, William W. Lockwood Jr., acting editor, and M. Matsuo, formerly for the South Manchurian Railway, point out that exports of an increasing number of commodities are being controlled in order to meet objections abroad, particularly in the United States and Great Britain. "Export guilds, through compulsory control over the volume, price and quality of exportable produce in Japan are providing machinery through which quota restrictions in foreign countries can be administered," it is stated.

"Japan's attempt at integration and control of exports signifies a further drift away from market decisions based on the automatic forces of competition and towards a system of 'administrative' decisions arising out of domestic and international bargaining," concludes the *Survey*.

Japanese Trade Is Boosted by English Language Publications

The *Japan Times* has issued a special steel and iron number of 40 pages, liberally illustrated. Japanese industries are also profusely described in a monthly journal (in English) entitled *Japan Commercial Guidance*, the September number of which contains an article entitled "Development of Tool Manufacturing Industry in Japan."

Young Marshal "Bombs" Wuhan Cities from Air at Night

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

THE high-spot in the Air Exhibition now being held in Hankow was the night "attack" of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from the air (on the evening of the Sept. 11.) Taking off from his Nanhu Airdrome in Wuchang, the Young Marshal encircled the three cities of Hanyang, Hankow, and Wuchang, dropping flares of various colors from his high soaring plane. Tens of thousands of people crowding the main thoroughfares on the beautiful moonlit night, stopped to take in the unusual sight. Cheers and sustained applause greeted this novel flight, while the red, blue and white "bombs" or "poison gas" descended from the lofty plane, as this was the first attempted night-flying in this center.

Air Attack Subject of Gen. Tsai at Rotary Club

"Airplane Attack and Defense of a City," was the timely subject of Gen. Tsai Chin-chun at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club last Thursday, Sept. 12. General Tsai is head of the Generalissimo's Committee on Air Defense, at present directing the Air Defense Week held here under the auspices of the government. The various kinds of air raids were described in detail and the methods of counter-attacking enumerated.

100,000 People Visit Air Exhibits in One Day

The common rank and file of the population as well as the upper strata of society vied with one another to visit the interesting displays at the New Market and the Liu Garden, Hankow. Over 100,000 people attended the exhibit on Tuesday, Sept. 10.

With the multiplication of air lines and the daily increase in the number of planes flying out of Hankow, air-consciousness is gradually on the up grade. If the fares on the air lines were lowered to compete with the first class steamer fares, business would pick up for all the air lines operating out of the Wuhan center. The wish has been expressed that the C.N.A.C. institute a daily round-trip to Shanghai.

Ambassador Johnson Confers with Hankow C.G.

Arriving in Hankow on Tuesday evening from Peiping, Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, conferred with Paul R. Josselyn, American Consul General for the Central China area. The ambassador left the next day for Nanking, where he is to present his letter of credence to Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government, on Sept. 17.

High Officials Pass Through Hankow

General Huang Shao-hsiung, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial government and General Ku Tso-tung, Pacification Commissioner of Kweichow province, held a brief conference with local officials as they returned from Chengtu, Szechwan, where they had been in conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and discussed very important political problems. Governor Chang Chun of Hupeh saw them off on the C.N.A.C. plane for Nanking on Friday morning, Sept. 13.

Marshal Chang Flies To Sian, Shensi

After this conference with Generals Huang and Ku, the Young Marshal accompanied by his secretaries and his small body guard flew to Sian, Shensi, on Saturday, Sept. 14. Ostensibly the object of the visit was to review some of the Northeastern troops stationed in Shensi. There seems to be a concerted move on foot against the Reds. Several of the best troops are being groomed for the show down against the Reds, at least that is the plan most often mentioned. However, it remains to be seen whether the troops are willing to be led to the slaughter. For it is a foregone conclusion that if the government actually is in dead earnest about annihilating the Red military power, then several tens of thousands of troops will have to be sacrificed. The Reds are not going to give up lightly, no matter who tries to coax them.

Northeastern Troops Continue to Occupy Northern Hunan

The military turn-over in Hunan province is having some political significance. Displeased with the weak stand of Gen. Ho Chien against the Reds and the defeat of at least two divisions, the 85th and the 59th during the past year has not made the path of the Governor too rosy. Sharp thorns of criticism have been strewn on his political pathway. The Nanking policy of dividing the power in Hunan between two men is a wise political move, seeking to rob Gen. Ho Chien of some of his power. The province is one that has not come out flat-footedly for Nanking. Now the politics seems to be gradually to deprive the governor of his rather vast power, and to retain him only in the capacity of a civil servant. Possibly this policy will be better liked by the Ho Chien clique in Changsha, who hate to see the man ousted from office. No doubt Gen. Ho Chien has done much for Hunan province these five, six years he has been chairman, building motor roads, improving the health and sanitation of the cities, etc. But his enemies exclaim: But at what an expenses! The common people complain of heavy taxes.

Changteh Remains Quiet; Reds Moving Northward

The latest reports are more encouraging as regards Changteh. There does not seem to be any immediate danger in the neighborhood of this city. The bus line running to Shenchow is still open. However, the report is current in that part of Hunan that Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh have laid in a wonderful supply of rice and salt and ammunition, and have thought of retiring to Sangchih, Ho Lung's native hsien, for the winter. Practically all of the northwestern hsien cities in Hunan have had to pay tribute to theRed commander. Surely the Hunanese are "eating the bitter" this autumn.. Famine conditions are developing in many areas already.

Hupeh Flood Damages Land of Seven Million People

Tentative reports place the damage of the floods this past summer to cotton fields alone at $50,000,000 (fifty million). More than seven million people were distressed by the unprecedented flood in the Han River valley. Fifty districts covering an area of 4,486,990 square kilomaters were stricken. Thousands of people were drowned; an island in the Han river, below Laohokow, had its whole population of over 2000 completely wiped out, the water rising so rapidly that no relief could come to the rescue. Losses of live stock, farm implements, and stored grain, cannot be computed, statistics not being available. The Hupeh Provincial authorities have devised ways and means of distributing $3,000,000 granted by the Central government.

Hankow, Sept. 16, 1935.

Flood Area in Kiangsu Is Extended by Overflow of Loma Lake

Further aggravation of the flood situation in North Kiangsu with the extension of flooded areas to the east of Pihsien was reported this week as a result of the overflowing of Loma Lake, about 70 miles east of Hsuchow. The overflowing of Lamo Lake, was caused by the simultaneous occurrence of several wide dyke gaps on the eastern embankments of the Grand Canal, which dipped open an outlet for flood waters to rush into the Lake. Paocheh and Yayao, two stations along the Lunghai Railway north of Loma, have now been flooded. Chiulungmiao and Yaowan, two districts north of Hsuchow, have also been affected.

Opium Advisory Committee Praises Chinese Efforts

The report of the 20th Session of the Opium Advisory Committee, embodying generous praise of the efforts exerted by the Chinese Government in its campaign for the suppression of opium and narcotic drugs, was adopted by the Council of the League at Geneva Sept 6. Concerning the China situation, the report emphasized that the Council as well as the Committee are gratified to note that rapid progress has been made in the suppression of poppy growing in Fukien, in the closing of a large number of opium dens in Szechwan, and in the decrease of opium production in Yunnan. Continuing, the report brings out the encouraging fact that over 81,000 opium smokers and drug addicts have been cured within one single year in China and that thanks to the Chinese Government, special hospitals have been opened for educating the people in the evil effect of opium and drugs upon their health.

Declaring that these encouraging results should not lead to the underestimation of the magnitude of the task and the numerous difficulties encountered, the Council pays high tribute to the conscientious efforts made by the Chinese Government and expresses the hope that China will finally succeed in ridding the country completely of the drug evil.

As regards opium traffic in China, the Council also adopted the Committee statement that large quantities of raw opium have been exported from Iran to China despite the fact that China has officially forbidden such importation.

In this connection, the Council appealed to the Iran government not to delay the ratification of the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925.

Manchukuo to Control Poppy Growing

Rengo states that rigid steps for the eradication of unauthorized poppy growing in Manchukuo will be taken by the Civil Administration authorities beginning with next year. Instructions have already been issued to hsien governments to file reports on the extent of illegal poppy growing in their jurisdiction, and also to make recommendations on the most effective steps to put an end to such cultivation.

French Concession Police Make Huge Narcotic Raid

Police in the Shanghai French Concession Sept. 15 arrested one man and two women and seized 100,000 narcotic pills, raw material for making pills, and pill making machinery, during a raid on Passage 128, 14A Avenue Joffre. The manufacturing equipment consisted of metal drying drawers, grinding machinery, and other apparatus.

"Model Governor" Yen Hsi-shan Advocates Abolition of Private Ownership of Land

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

THE fall last year of "Jenching," the so-called capital of the Soviet Republic in the Province of Kiangsi, which had been in existence for six years, did not mean the end of the communist problem in China, for the communists simply deserted Kiangsi and entered the nearby provinces which were already poverty-stricken and devastated by the militarists. The Generalissimo had to go to Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan to direct operations in these provinces. With the suppression campaign scarcely over in Szechuen, the communist situation in Shansi, Shensi and Kansu became very serious. At one time it was reported that the presence of the Generalissimo in Shansi and Shensi to direct operations was required!

That the Government has considered the communist situation so seriously is not without reason. Szechuen is a mountainous province. Once the communists settled there, it would be a very hard task for the Government to drive them out of the province. As it took almost six solid years for the Government to drive the communists out of Kiangsi, which is less mountainous than Szechuen, it might take many more years to do so in Szechuen. In case of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu, they are the most remote north-western provinces, through which the communists could head for Sinkiang Chinese Turkestan, where they could establish relations with the "Third Internationale!"

But the question that puzzles us is: Why the communists, who used to occupy districts in the very interior of China where they never had the facilities of seaports through which to import freely or smuggle war materials of any kind, yet could oppose, for a period of no less than six years, government troops which are a hundred times better organized and equipped. There must be some reason for this, and unless this reason is discovered and a remedy is meted out, we believe the communist situation in China will last many more years to come. The present "suppression campaign" under the direction of our Generalissimo will simply drive the communists from one place to another, but can hardly extirpate the roots of the trouble once for all.

The "Model Governor" on the Communist Situation in Shansi

We can do no better than to quote what was said by General Yen Hsi-shan, generally known as the "model governor" of Shansi, in his speech delivered at the Memorial Service held in the Pacification Office in Taiyuan, dealing with the "ways to prevent communist uprisings in Shansi." He first pointed out the differences between the communist situation in China and that in other countries, same being that in western countries, the industrial laborers are the communists, whereas in China, the farmers are the communists; and that in other countries, the communist movement is merely one of the people's movements, whereas in China, the communist movement is an organized one, having organized armies and occupying territories. "So our method of attacking the communists must also be different. Shansi must adapt its own proper ways to deal with the communist situation," said the Governor. Continuing, he stated briefly that the people in Shansi are now facing bankruptcy—which made it very easy to influence them with communist agitation, but pointed out, however, that this is only the "outer" cause of communist uprisings, the "inner" cause being the customary practice of "private ownership of the land." The governor quoted what a communist member said in his report, viz., the "communist movement in Shansi must be successful," and that "under present-social conditions in Shansi, the communists could obtain food sufficient to feed 1,200,000 faithful and loyal soldiers." The communist report purports to show that the cultivatable farm land in Shansi is about 80,000,000 mow, which when divided among the farmers, would give each of them about 50 mow of cultivatble land, which would be more than sufficient to feed the farmer, and give them better payments than any solidiers ordinarily are paid by cash. "So we have every confidence that the time will soon come when we (the communists) will recruit a sufficient number of soldiers," concluded the report.

The Present Land System—Cause of the Trouble

"So the present land system gives a chance to the communists to invade and occupy territorories, organize armies and oppose the government. It is not infrequent that the government troops suffer reverses at the hands of the communists. It is due to our under-estimation and indifference to the communists. The situation is further aggravated by 'rural bankruptcy thoroughout the province,' by 'leftist thoughts,' and by 'poor education,' which has failed to enlighten the people. So the communist situation in the Province is becoming more menacing," said the governor.

General Yen suggested that the people should rise up and arm themselves to oppose the communists; and that a Chinese land system, "in its true meaning," should be put in force to enable the farmers to have farm land to cultivate, and to make the readjustment of the relations between the farm owners and tenants possible, so as to seal up every chance for the infiltration of communist agitation and so as to preserve social peace.

In another speech delivered at the meeting to discuss the "prevention of the communism" in Taiyuan, the same governor reiterated that without solving the land problem, there would be no possibility of solving the Chinese agricultural problem; and that without solving the agricultural problem, there would be no possibility of solving the whole social problem. The speaker made a bitter attack on the "excessive concentration in the ownership of farm land" in the country, which is the cause of constant friction between farm owners and tenants; which is the cause of social unrest; and which is one of the great obstacles to agricultural production. The model governor made it very clear that one of the most effective ways to prevent communism is "to abolish the system of private ownership of land," and to formulate and enforce a new system of "public (meaning state) ownership of land".

The Fundamental Principle

"In order to put in force our principle—that is, that farmers must have farm land to cultivate—the local government should take over the possession of the farm land and redistribute it to the farmers. The farmers could only have the power to make use of the farm land, but have no right to sell or lease the land to others. The local government should buy over the farm land through the flotation of non-interest bearing loans to be secured on property and income taxes. This is the most peaceful and practical way to attain an equilibrum in the ownership of the land as provided in Dr. Sun's Three Principles of the People, not only to lessen the burden of the farmers, but also to increase the income of the farm owners. Such a system not only does away with exeessive concentration in the ownership of land by some people, but also works to limit and control the further expansion and movement of the money of the rich." Such is the fundamental principle enunciated by General Yen. According to our information, the model governor has already drafted a lengthy resolution on the "abolition of the system of private ownership of farm land," and the enforcement of a new system of "public ownership of farm land," to be discussed in the Plenary Session of the C.E.C. (Central Executive Committee) of the Kuomintang to be held in November.

In other words, according to our model governor, one of the chief causes of communist up-risings in China is the present Chinese land system. He proposes to solve the Chinese land problem so as to readjust the relations between the farm owners and tenants, and to affect rural rehabiliation. Secondly, he agrees to employ a more "economical policy" to cope with the communist situation, but not by arms alone. Thirdly, he suggests some control of the rich, which is very much the same as what Dr. Sun Yat-sen said about the "control of the capitalists." What is true in Shansi is also true everywhere in China. What could be applied in Shansi is equally applicable everywhere in China.

What has been said by the model governor is further endorsed by Dr. Chiang Ting-fu, a professor of reputation, now on the faculty of Ching Hsia University. In his article on a "conflicting Europe" (see the *Independent Review* No. 165, edited by Dr. Hu Shih), and his discussion about the foreign policy of Poland in establishing diplomatic relations with Germany, the learned professor quoted what the Polish people had once said that to join with Germany was not the proper way to prevent communist uprisings but the proper way lies in the "solution of the agricultural problem in Poland." "To join with Germany would not improve the condition of the Polish people; but on the contrary, to enforce the principle that the farmers must have farm land to cultivate is tantamount to taking "preventive injections" to prevent communism. Once the preventive injection is taken, the 'germs of communism' could never get into the body. What the farmers want is farm land to cultivate—not communism. When the farmers have farm land to cultivate, they will be the best vanguard to oppose the communists," the Polish people argued.

Our learned professor further endorsed and verified the Polish arguments by pointing out that the fact that the French Revolution could conquer the whole of Europe during the end of 18th century and at the beginning of 19th century was due to its "revolutionary land policy." The same writer attributed the success of Lenin's revolution also to his anounced "land policy" of distributing the farm land among the farmers, and the failure of the "White" opposition in their policy of preserving the old land system; and further said that "the revolution, in order to be successful, most have the support of the farmers, which is indeed the essential and decisive factor in the struggle." Dr. Chiang concluded by saying that he could not but strongly emphasize that communist ability in putting up resistance against the government for six solid years in Kiangsi was

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due to the fact that "the farmers there were glad to be employed by the communists!"

A "Preventive Injection" vs. Communism!

In other words, Dr. Chiang, after his around-the-world tour, also concludes and agrees that the communist problem in China is really and essentially an agricultural problem. To relieve the sufferings of the farmers and to enable the farmers to have farm land to cultivate is the best "preventive injection" against the germs of communism! Such is the conclusion of intelligent Chinese on the communist situation in the country today!

A closer study of the Chinese agricultural problem will reveal that what has been discussed and advocated by the "model governor" and the learned professor is very true. According to a report (see the "Agricultural Report" Vol. 3. No. 4) of the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry, which has been doing good and extensive investigation in 891 hsiens thoroughout 22 provinces, more than "half of the farmers do not have farm land to cultivate," or have "not enough acreage of land to cultivate." This is indeed the appalling and serious situation facing China today! The failure to put in force the principle of "equilibrium in the ownership of land," as taught by our late leader in his famous "Three Principles of the People," during these ten years of the nationalist regime, is indeed much to be regretted; and is undoubtedly the cause of the social unrest which opens the way for communism. It is strange that the proposal to reform the present land system and to readjust the relations between the land owners and tenants, as the most effective way to extirpate communist troubles in China, does not come from the Kuomintang leaders in power in Nanking, but from the "model governor" and scholars who, strictly speaking, are non-Kuomintang members!

Nanking, Sept. 16, 1935.

British Embassy Official Starts on Trip to India Through Sinkiang

Sir Eric Teichman, Chinese counsellor of the British Embassy, departed from Peiping Sept. 15 on a tour of Sinkiang and India, making the trip by the overland route. Sir Eric, who has been in the consular service in China since 1907, will be the only white man in the party, but he will take with him Mongol and Chinese servants. He will leave the railway, with his two motor trucks, at Kueihuachang and go thence to Pailingmiao, turning west there for Edsingol. From Edsingol his route lies through Hami and Turfan to Urumchi, where he expects to spend some time. When he eventually reaches Kashgar he will bide his time to cross the high mountains into Kashmir. From India he will sail for England.

Forty-Nine Acre Farms for Thirty Thousand Japanese Families in Manchuria

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Japanese Department of Overseas Affairs for the early establishment of a colonization company through which to dispatch a large number of emigrants to Manchukuo. According to the draft plan, which was laid before the colonization committee recently the new Company is to be capitalised at Yen 15,000,000. Among the large shareholders will be the Manchukuo Government, the East Asiatic Development Company and the Oriental Development Company. A substantial number of shares will be offered to private subscription. Subscriptions by the Manchukuo Government and the East Asiatic Development Company are to be in kind, that is to say, in land. The Department of Overseas Affairs will guarantee a six per cent dividend for ten to 15 years, granting a subsidy corresponding to the dividend each year. It is stated that the Manchukuo Government and the East Asiatic Development Company at present own approximately 2,500,000 acres of farm land ready for transfer to the new Company. Of this area, nearly two-thirds will be leased by the Company to immigrants, in units of 20 chobu (49 acres) per household. Thus, about 30,000 families can be settled. Although the new Company is to be capitalized at Yen 15,000,000, the ultimate aim of the Overseas Department authorities is to increase the capital to Yen 50,000,000, so that from 150,000 to 200,000 in households can be colonized as voted for at last year's Colonization Conference in Hsinking.

Fifty Bandits Killed When They Encounter Peace Corps

Fifty bandits were killed recently west of the Tungling by the Paoantui (Peace Preservation Corps), according to official Japanese reports. It is stated that a gang of about 200 bandits have been terrorizing the neighborhood.

On September 5, it was reported in Chinese circles that a gang of bandits, believed to number 300, had clashed with a body of Paoantui and had been put to flight. The Paoantui casualties numbered 13 killed and several wounded. It was stated at the time that the bandit casualties were even heavier and it is believed that this report of 50 killed refers to the same encounter. It is believed that the remainder of the gang may break up into small detachments and the Paoantui are now endeavoring to surround them with a view to exterminating them completely.

'Scarlet Spear' Bandits Defeated—One Japanese Soldier Seriously Wounded

A band of about 150 strong, engaged a fierce battle with a joint Japanese-Mancukuo punitive force near Hailung, Fengtien Province, Sept 7. The outlaws suffered heavily at the hands of the punitive force, and of the latter one soldier was seriously wounded and six policement slightly injured. The battle lasted four hours.

The punitive force which took part in the engagement consisted of a squad from the Oyama Detachment and units from the Manchukuo police stations at Hailung and Liuho, in Fengtien Province.

Alleged Border Incursions by Soviets

Much concern has been caused in Changchun over two incidents, one involving the Soviet and the other Outer Mongolia, according to the official Manchukuo news agency. On September 10, 11 Soviet armored vessels sailed up the Amur for Blagoveschensk, delibrately keeping close to the Manchukuo shore of the river. The day before, four armed Outer Mongol soldiers crossed the border, seized 98 horses grazing in Manchukuo territory, and disappeared with them. The agency says that the Manchukuo Government is expected to lodge a strong protest over the two incidents. The semi-official *Manchuria Daily News*, (Sept. 14) commenting on the second incident, asserts that the tactics which the Soviet Government is following in Outer Mongolia are "especially untimely" on the eve of the resumption of the Manchuli conference. The *M.D.N.* refers to the "national crudity" of the Soviets and says that "such crudity is nearly always responsible for extensive trouble, including war."

Manchukuo Officials List Soviet "Illegal Acts"

Out of 195 violations of Manchukuo sovereign rights allegedly committed by Soviet Russia since the founding of the new State, only four have been amicably settled, official circles in Hsinking Sept. 11 stated. The Manchukuo Government has filed formal protests with the Moscow authorities in 109 cases, the officials added.

Manchurian Aviation Concern to Install 16 Beacons

Night flying in Manchuria will be given a strong boost early next month when the Manchuria Aviation Company completes the installation of 13 light beacons between Hsinking and Mukden and three between Mukden and Lienshankuan. As ten out of 13 beacons are to be located in the South Manchuria Railway Zone, the Concern has requested the board of directors of the Railway to grant a permanent lease to the Aviation Company on the land to be occupied by the beacons. Simultaneously the S.M.R. was asked for a permission to maintain electric plants supplying the energy for the beacons and operate repair services. The board of directors of the railroad has not yet made its decision.

Hsinking to Have Yen 3,000,000 Hotel

A Yen 3,000,000 hotel is to be erected in Hsinking before the end of next year by a Japanese-Manchurian investment company. Construction of the four-story building will begin sometime next spring, on a site in the central part of the city, facing the Tatung Park.

Pu Yi's Relatives Get Army Commissions

Pu Chieh, younger brother of Emperor Kangte, and Jen Chi, younger brother of Empress Chang Chu, were given lieutenants' commissions in the Manchukuo Army, Sept. 16. The two men returned to Hsinking Sept. 14 from Japan, where they were graduated from the Military Academy with honors.

S.M.R. Bonds Oversubscribed Six Times

The South Manchuria Railway Company's new debentures placed on the market in Tokyo Sept. 12 by a banking syndicate were oversubscribed six times. The bonds, totalling Yen 30,000,000, bear an interest rate of 4.3 per cent, and mature in 13 years.

S.M.R. to Increase Shale Oil Production

The Japanese Navy's desire for self-sufficiency in fuel will have its echo next year in the doubling of production of shale oil by the South Manchuria Railway Company's plants in Manchukuo, Admiral Osumi, Navy Minister, told his colleagues on the naval fuel policies at the regular bi-weekly meeting of the Cabinet Sept. 13. This year's production totalled 100,000 tons.

Japan's Recognition of Manchukuo is Celebrated

While the city bedecked at Hsinking, Sept. 14 with Japanese and Manchukuo flags, members of the Manchukuo Cabinet ushered in the celebration of the third anniversary of Japan's recognition of the new Empire by singing the National Anthem. Reading of the Imperial Rescript and a congratulatory address by Premier General Chang Ching-hui formed the other items of the Cabinet's agenda.

Chinese Laborers Not Allowed to Go to Manchuria

With the exception of carpenters and farm workers, all Chinese workers are forbidden to enter Manchuria, according to reports from Tientsin. A large number of Chinese workers who have been trying to enter Manchuria have been turned back by the Manchurian and Japanese authorities.

Army Casualties in Manchukuo Reach 3,156

Japan's assistance in the establishment of Manchukuo and the maintenance of peace and order there from the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident up to Sept. 10 last, cost Japan 3,156 lives. The Japanese Army announced Sept 17 that 2,755 soldieres and officers were killed in action in Manchukuo in the four years since the Mukden incident, 398 injured succumbed to their wounds, and 7,879 were wounded.

Japanese Tobacco Companies to Merge So as to Fight B.A.T.

The first serious challenge to the British-American Tobacco Co's. domination of the Manchurian market has been made by the Manchuria Tobacco Co., a concern capitalized at Yen 12,000,000, which announced in Dairen, Sept. 14 that it would seek a merger with the Toa Tobacco Co., which is capitalized at Yen 10,000,000, for the purpose of competing against the B.A.T. in the domestic market.

British Interests Not to Sell Kailan Mines to Japan

The Kailan Mining Administration has denied reports that the mines will be sold to Japanese interests. However, the mining authorities admit that business conditions at the mine are poor, as 1,500,000 tons of coal are being stored in the mines waiting for a market. The working days per week have been reduced from seven to five, in order to reduce the production of the mines.

The Tokyo *Asahi* published a despatch Sept. 14 from Dairen stating that the Kailan Mining Administration had offered to sell its Kaiping and Lwanchow coal-mining franchises to the South Manchuria Railway Company.

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS									MAIN LINE STATIONS		UP TRAINS							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3				302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
5.45	15.05	8.45	18.50	13.15	16.30	20.15	10.55	dep.	Peiping - - -	arr.	10.24	11.29	17.55	18.42	23.17	9.18	8.19	11.50
6.20	15.36	9.13	19.20	13.46	—	20.48	11.24	,,	Fengtai - - - -	dep.	9.54	10.55	17.21	18.15	22.48	8.47	7.49	—
7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	--	,,	Langfang - - -	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr.	Tientsin East -	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
9.35	18.20	11.50	22.20	16.55	—	24.00	13.50	dep.	,, ,,	arr.	7.05	7.36	13.46	15.40	19.50	6.15	5.50	
10.38		12.47		18.03	Stop	1.10	14.47	,,	Tang-ku - - -	dep.		6.31	12.46	14.45	18.51	5.11		
11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,,	Lu-tai - - - -	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52	FOR SHANGHAI	14.42	FOR PUKOW	20.11		3.32	16.39	,,	Tang-shan - -	,,	FROM SHANGHAI	4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58	FROM PUKOW	
13.39		15.17		20.47		4.20	17.14	,,	Ku-yeh - - -	,,		3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16		
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,,	Lanhsien - - -	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
15.32		16.31		22.11		6.18	18.28	,,	Chang-li- - - -	,,		1.29	7.40	10.58	14.37	0.19		
16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,,	Pei-tai-ho - - -	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,,	Chin-wang-tao -	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan -	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep.	,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr.	Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares :— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket in connection with which they intend to claim refund.

No. 3 and 22* Temporary suspended.

Tientsin, 1st July, 1934. **BY ORDER.**

Moscow Rejects Japanese Fishery Proposals

A deadlock has occurred in the Soviet-Japanese negotiations on the revision of the Fisheries Convention. Moscow, having rejected the entire set of Japanese proposals, expressed its inability to continue the current negotiations on the basis of proposals made by Japan in June. The Tokyo Foreign Office has intimated that the Japanese Government has no desire to submit an alternative set of proposals. The Japanese proposals, Tokyo officials state, are based on the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 and the Protocol promulgated at the time of the Russian Government's recognition by Japan, and can not be modified.

Following the expiration of the Hirota-Karakhan treaty of 1932 on May 27, conversations were begun in Moscow for the revision of the agreement. The Japanese delegation sought the introduction of a new system to replace the annual auctions of fishery lots and equality of treatment between Japanese fishermen and Soviet State enterprises. The delegation also sought to change the present exchange rate from 37 to 10 sen per rouble and for provisions for fish conservation.

Soviet Freighter Completes First Arctic Voyage

The *Anadyr*, the first freighter to make a direct voyage along the northern sea route, arrived in Murmansk, Sept. 14, completing a trip of 11,500 miles in 2 months. The *Stalingrad*, which is making the same trip, is expected in Murmansk in the near future. Two other freighters, the *Vanzetti* and the *Iskra* are finishing a through trip in the opposite direction. The cruise of these four freighters opens a new page in the history of mastering the Arctic region.

The northern sea route from Murmansk to Vladivostok via the Arctic will be opened for regular freight and passenger traffic in the spring. Several special ships and ice-breakers are being built and ports constructed on the Yenissey and other Siberian rivers which flow into the Arctic.

Japan to Pay Soviets Yen 200,000 for Protection

The payment of Yen 200,000 to Soviet Russia in compensation for the protection afforded by Soviet troops to Japanese civilians during the disturbances staged in the border regions in 1932 by anti-Manchoukuo forces led by Su Pin-wen was decided in Tokyo, Sept. 17 by the Cabinet. The sum will be taken out of the Second Reserve Fund.

Roman Catholic Priest Strangled by Brigands in Lolo Country

Belated news of how Father Biron, a Roman Catholic priest, was killed in the Lolo country Aug. 20 by brigands was received in Peiping end of last week.

The brigands lay in wait for him near his house, their intention being to seize him and hold him for ransom. They caught him, bound him tightly and chained him by the neck. In this manner he was dragged along for several li. For some reason unknown, but probably because he either could not keep up with his captors or offered some resistance, he was brutally strangled with the chain about his neck. Following on the heels of the messenger, the body, carried by workmen and Lolos, was borne into Mapien. Father Biron's residence was completely pillaged by the brigands. About 15 workmen and some Christians were able to escape from the village before the arrival of the brigands, but four Christians and one Lolo boy were carried into the mountains. Father Biron, during the month previous to his death, had been working exceptionally hard fighting a serious epidemic of dysentery.

Subsidized Propaganda Is Never Truthful

(From the Japan Chronicle, Sept. 19.)

The Soviet Government is rather masterly at its repartee. When the Japanese complain that the Soviet is conducting Communist propaganda in Japan, the Soviet arrests three White Russians, accuses them of being Manchukuo spies and counter-revolutionary propagandists paid to make mischief in Russia and shoots them. Three corpses are more evidence than the Japanese can show and nobody can complain about the Russian Government shooting Russians. And the one charge may be just as true as the other. So long as great Governments are known to conduct espionage and propaganda, what is the use of pledges not to do so? The fact that a country is prepared to conduct propaganda in another country is equivalent to its being ready to tell lies, and if it is ready to tell lies, its pledge not to tell them is useless. There is truthful propaganda, or at least what the propagandist himself believes to be truthful; but that is always an individual venture, carried on at the propagandist's own risk and expense. When propaganda is subsidized it is never truthful.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's Mission

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲方)

CHINA will soon be graced by the visit of a notable figure in the person of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who has been dispatched by the British Government to China on a special mission, which is said to be, quoting his own words, "to conduct an investigation into economic and financial problems confronting China and report on my findings to the British Government." Sir Frederick is a noted financial authority and holds no less a position than that of Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government. His international fame coupled with the importance of his official position with the British Government has lent a great significance to his mission, which is regarded as being a belated move on the part of the British Government to arrest the rapid decline of its political and economic influence in the Far East.

Outwardly, Sir Frederick's forthcoming visit is merely to make economic and financial investigations, but Far Eastern economics are so closely interwoven with Far Eastern politics that his mission may easily turn out to be more a political than an economic adventure. Being a financial expert himself, he may have the advantage of playing the political game less conspicuously and therefore more successfully. Therefore, in sending this notable financial authority to the Far East, the British Government seems to have one of its principal objectives in seeking co-operation with Japan in carrying out its policy in China, because the British Government can not proceed single-handed with any economic rehabilitation; and, what is more important, to recover Britain's trade and prestige in China. This, perhaps, is the reason why Sir Frederick is visiting Japan in advance of China, although China is the country to which he has been sent to make investigations.

Success in China Will Depend on Outcome of Visit to Japan

At the time of writing this article, Sir Frederick is visiting Japan for the said purpose of "exchanging views with Japanese officials and financiers on Anglo-Japanese relations in China, in which Great Britain and Japan have a common interest." While we have no mind to attach too much political significance to his mission, we, however, believe that he must bring with him some attractive propositions as a basis of negotiation with the Japanese for securing their co-operation. What these propositions are we do not pretend to know, but it goes without saying that he will have a very difficult time reasoning with the Japanese warlords who have more than once warned the American and European Powers to keep their hands off China. The success or failure of his forthcoming visit to China will depend entirely upon the outcome of his present discussions with Japanese officials.

In the eyes of Japanese critics, Sir Frederick's visit to China is considered as indicating a coming change in Britain's attitude —a change which is regarded as being decidedly detrimental to the interests of their country. Since the Manchurian Affair, the Japanese warlords, encouraged by the aloofness and indifference of the American and European Powers, have had the audacity to consider China as Japan's exclusive sphere of influence and have attempted to close China's doors to American and European traders by initiating and propagating such doctrines as "Asia for the Asiatics," "The Monroe Doctrine for the Far East," and "Hands Off China" policy. Some crazy Japanese have even gone so far as to draw up a fantastic plan of organizing a very large financial house for the purpose of destroying British financial influence in the Far East. Not long ago, they raised a hue and cry against the proposal of making an international loan to China on the alleged ground that international loans would lead China to international control—a state of affairs running counter to their own objective.

Japan, as a matter of fact, would not hesitate to make a political loan to China without consultating other foreign Powers, had she not been in such a financial crisis as she is in today. Her ever increasing military expenditure as a direct result of her Manchurian military adventure, has placed her in such a financial plight, that she has difficulty in looking after her own self. Recently there has been much talk about Sino-Japanese economic co-operation. But this talk of co-operation can not be carried out with success, when neither China nor Japan are in a financial position to invest a big amount of capital in any joint undertakings. In order to realize her ambition, Japan must seek loans either from London or from New York. Her present financial weakness, therefore, may compel her to give an attentive ear to the propositions now being made by Sir Frederick. It is only on this weak spot that Sir Frederick may play with success.

Nevertheless, Japan still has in her hand many trump cards, which she can play to advantages in her present negotiations with the British financial expert. With the lopping of Manchuria and Jehol off China and the establishment of a political hegemony in North China, her position in China has become increasingly formidable. This formidable position will enable her to develop her trade with China in such a manner that all other foreign traders will be placed in a very disadvantageous position in competing with her. Moreover, with the ascendancy of Japanese influence in the Chinese Government, China will have to give Japan trade facilities which will be denied to other countries. Japan is now forcing China to form an economic co-operation with her for the obvious purpose of monopolizing China's foreign trade. Once this co-operation has been formed and carried out with success, American and European traders will find it imperative to withdraw from China as they are now doing in Manchuria.

Britain Aware of Insecurity of Her Position in China

Britain is now fully aware of the insecurity of her position in China. Her present vast investment in China will inevitably dwindle to nil, should she elect to continue her policy of indifference. The decline of her economic position in China will naturally reflect upon her trade and prestige in the Far East. Japan has increased her influence in the Far East in the same proportion as Britain has lost her trade and prestige. Therefore, Sir Frederick's present mission is nothing less than to find out the possibilities of salvaging Britain's wrecked position in the Far East in general and in China in particular. Britain seems to be prepared to make new loans to China for enabling the latter to carry out reconstruction and rehabilitation, in the meantime strengthening her own economic position in China, but she does not want to incur Japanese wrath by making the advance all by herself. If possible, she would gladly form an economic co-operation with Japan. If this co-operation can be formed, the meance to her economic position will be alleviated, if not totally removed. But Japan is not expected to readily accept any propositions from Britain without some quid pro quo arrangements. Therefore it will occasion us no surprise if Britain, as a result of Sir Frederick's visit, should enter into a new Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty and abolish the quota system to which the Japanese object. She may even form a new alliance with Japan for the purpose of protecting her commercial interests in the Far East.

China is in need of foreign capital either for the purpose of monetary rehabilitation or for reconstruction work, provided that the loans can be given without any ultra political motives and foreign cooperation with her can be based on the principle of equality and reciprocity. In the present financial crisis, she, of course, needs foreign assistance more urgently than at any other time. As a matter of fact, she has for a long time expected to secure some help either from Britian or from the United States, the only two countries in this depressed world which are yet rich enough to help others. At one time China had pinned great hopes on the British Government, when it approached the officials in Washington on the proposition of making an international loan to her. But this hope was never realized owing to Japanese opposition to any international loan scheme. It is said that Sir Frederick's mission represents a continuous effort along that line.

While we welcome the visit of this notable British financial authority, we, however, can not help expressing our regret over his attaching too much significance to Japan's position in her relations with China. China, in spite of her present military and financial weakness, is yet an independent and sovereign state. If Britain wishes to make a loan to China, she can do so without the necessity of consulting China's neighbor. Japan may have close economic relationship with China, but this close economic relationship does not entitle her to interfere with China's internal affairs. To consult Japan on China's internal affairs will not only give a tacit admission to Japan's claim that it is impossible for any Western nation to enhance its trade and prestige in China without first coming to agreement with Japan, but will also arouse China's suspicion over the real motive of Sir Frederick's mission.

Nevertheless, we wish every success to Sir Frederick's mission and hope that, by means of his expert knowledge and wide experience in matters of finance, he, after conducting an investigation on the spot into China's economic and financial conditions, will be able to recommend to his Government a practical plan, which, if carried out, will not only help China in her efforts toward reconstruction and rehabilitation, but will also enable Britain to recover her trade and prestige in the Far East. It is also our hope that in making his investigations, his eyes will not be colored by Japanese spectacles and his mind will not be prejudiced by illusions imparted to him by Japanese officials during his present stay in Japan.

Nanking University Opens with Largest Enrollment in History

The University of Nanking opened on September 9 with the largest enrollment in its history. The registration in the various colleges and departments and schools was as follows:

College of Arts, 234: College of Science, 204: College of Agriculture and Forestry, 252: Total for the Colleges, 690. Students from Ginling, 28. Rural Leaders Training School, 116. University Middle School, 900. Sericulture Training School for Girls, 10. Nurses' Training School, 62. Total, 1806.

The property of the University is being improved by the completion of a modern gymnasium building at the University Middle School: by the construction of a new faculty residence: by the building which is now in process of a new dormitory for college students. The widening of Chung Shan Avenue has necessitated the demolition of Peden Hall, one of the dormitories used by the Hospital staff. A new dormitory will be built and the University Hospital has purchased the University East Dormitory.

New members of the Faculty include the following:

Chen Feng-ken, Associate in the Department of Agriculture Economics; Chen Chuin, Associate in the Physics Department; Chen Hwei, Associate in the Department of Agriculture Economics; Chou Hwei-fang, Associate in the Department of Botany; Kao Wen, Associate in the Chinese Department; Miao Ying-tsu, Secretary to the Dean of the College of Science; Pin Min-hsu, Associate in Political Science; Wang Ti-chien, Instructor in Military Training; Margaret W. Arms, Secretary (English) to the President; Pierce C. Vaughn, Department of Foreign Languages.

Hangchow College Begins New Term With Large Enrollment

The opening exercises for the fall term of Hangchow Christian College were held on Sept. 12 in the Tooker Memorial Chapel, with a full attendance of old and new faculty members and students. The student registration to date runs slightly over 400 in the college department, including 75 girls; inasmuch as some 70 more students are expected, the enrollment bids fair to be the largest in the history of the college.

A new departure featured the admission of Freshmen to college this fall in what might be termed an "Orientation Week," conducted by the faculty committee on "Student Life", with the ready assistance of officers of the Young People's Christian Association. All new students were asked to report at the college one week before opening day for a program of talks and activities designed to make them feel at home on the campus before actual classes should begin. Included in this program were a talk by President Lee on the history, organization and administion of the College; a tour of the campus to learn the buildings and residences; special talks on the use of the Library, student self-government, etc; a talk by the Dean, Dr. T. C. Fan, on the selection of courses and other advice to new students. A reception was tendered to them one evening and one whole afternoon was spent in getting acquainted with the business section of the old Tartar City and in sight-seeing around the West Lake and the temple areas of the environs.

Since the closing of college in June, one new building has been completed and two more are projected. Finishing touches are being put on the new materials-testing laboratory just completed between Severance Hall and the Alumni Library. The equipment for this new unit for the Engineering Department is expected to arrive next month, purchased with money given as a subsidy by the Ministry of Education of the National Government. A hydraulic lab for the same department is soon to be constructed with funds contributed by friends of the College. Ground has already been broken at the lower front edge of the campus for the new Economics Building—a special gift of the family of Sze Liang-tsai as a memorial to Deng Tsu-hsin, a former student in that department. A special alcove of Economics books, the gift of Mr. Deng's father, is to be placed in the building when it is completed. A further fund of money is to be sought by organized teams of faculty and students to provide special equipment for the new building.

Japanese Gold Bar Speculators Arrested for Illegal Use of Radio

Two police inspectors from Dairen came to Shanghai this week and took into custody three Japanese who are alleged to have used a clandestine short-wave radio set to notify their alleged accomplices in Tsingtao and Dairen of the fluctuations in the Shanghai gold bar exchange. By this means they were able to operate faster than other speculators, who used the ordinary telegraph service.

"When I think of how timid my boys used to be"
"WHEN Ann told me that the neighbours thought my boys were anaemic I certainly was taken aback. Why, I had *always* taken good care of them. They had enough to eat...plenty of sleep...I couldn't believe it! Then I began watching them myself. The neighbors were not far wrong.
"EDWARD and JOHN kept to themselves—were backward—listless. I took them to the doctor. He told me they were not getting the right foods—to give them Quaker Oats every day. He said it would enrich their blood—give them vigour and energy—that *that* was what they needed.
"THE NEIGHBOURS can't gossip now. Quaker Oats certainly made a difference. My boys are two of the most robust, healthiest boys you ever saw. Father and I began eating Quaker Oats too. We both feel brighter—more active for it. Now, not a day goes by without a meal of Quaker Oats."

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Quaker Oats

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Mussolini Says War in Africa Is Inevitable

SIGNOR Mussolini (Muscle-in-i, the American punsters call him) told the London *Morning Post* correspondent in Rome Sept. 17 that Italy's preparations in East Africa have so far cost Italy two thousand million lire (approximately U. S. $16,000,000). "Do you think we have done that for a joke? No, we march on! It is to late to tell us to stop," he commented. He expressed the "utmost incredulity" that there could be "such an absurd happening as conflict between Italy and Great Britain, friends of centuries."

The Italians have mined Naples and Syracuse and fortified various islands in the Aegean Sea. Britain is concentrating a fleet at Gibraltar, with units off the cost of Greece. British air maneuvers were held at Malta during the night of Sept. 18, when all lights were extinguished. The British have closed the southern entrance of the Admiralty harbor at Gibraltar.

According to reliable British information, Italian soldiers already stationed in Lybia number 50,000 and are concentrated in the direction of Siwa, whose sandhills run up towards the Nile in the vicinity of Mia and Mellawi. Therefore, the concentration is considered menacing to Egypt.

British Send Home Fleet to Mediterranean

A large part of the British Home Fleet has been coneentrated in the Mediterranean, where a total of 144 British war vessels have been concentrated, of which 28 are at Alexandria, 20 off the coast of Palestine, six at Suex, 20 at Aden and 70 at Gibrlatar.

Naval Base at Singapore Is Tested

Testing of the great dry dock at Seletar, central feature of the £7,700,000 job which comprises the Singapore Naval Base, began recently. Sixty-eight and three-quarter million gallons of water were sucked from the Straits of Johore and poured into the dock during 10 days. The dock is not the largest the world has ever known but it is probably the broadest. It is 130 feet wide and 1,000 feet long.

Bulk of Britain's Fleet in China Proceeds to Singapore

Reports in the beginning of the week that the bulk of Britain's fleet in China will proceed to Singapore, after departing from Weihaiwei, were later confirmed. The destroyers *Duchess* and *Dainty*, at Hongkong suddenly departed for Singapore.

The British cruiser *Cornwall*, of the China Station, arrived in Singapore Sept. 13 after a swift and secret voyage from Weihaiwei. The aircraft carrier *Hermes* and the cruiser *Berwick* followed the *Cornwall*. The *Cornwall* left Weihaiwei on Sept. 7, ostensibly for Hongkong, but did not touch at Hongkong.

American Brass and Copper Plants Operating at Top Speed

Three of the largest brass and copper plants in the U.S. are operating at top speed to fill large orders recently received, but reports that the activity was connected with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis drew no comment from factory officials.

Britain Promises Not to Infringe on Egypt in Case of War

The Egyptian Government has obtained a written undertaking from the British Government not to infringe any Egyptian rights in the event of a war and has also agreed not to take any special measures in Egypt except in agreement with the Egyptian Government.

The intention of Great Britain to help in the defence of Egypt, should the latter's interests be menaced in the event of war between Italy and Abyssinia, was revealed in a statement issued in Cairo, Sept. 15, by Sessim Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister. The document states that Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, second-in-command of the British Mediterranean Fleet, "has affirmed that the British Government is disposed to assure the defence of Egypt."

Japan to Remain Aloof in Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

Mr. Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview in Tokyo Sept. 17 informed Signor Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador, that Japan will remain aloof in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute so long as her "public and private interests" are not directly violoted. "You may have been aware that the Imperial Government has been following, since Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, the basic principle of non-interference in European political problems that do not concern East Asia, Mr. Shigemitsu was quoted by the Tokyo press as having told Signor Auriti.

Abyssinia Prepares Answer to Italian Charges

A telegram from Geneva Sept. 15 stated that the Abyssinian Government is preparing a definite answer to Italy, work on which was commenced as soon as the Italian documents were received, but meanwhile it wishes to clear up the bad impression created by the Italian indictment. These prelimary observations replied to certain points in the Italian documents, such as:

1.—Customs of the sort as cutting off hands and feet have entirely disappeared from Abyssinia.

2.—Imperial decrees which have been issued prove the sincere intention of Abyssinia to suppress slavery.

3.—Only the worst crimes are punished by the death penalty through fire. These crimes are attempts against the "King of Kings of Ethiopia, the Conquering Lion of Judah and the Fleet of God."

Ethiopian Envoy Arrives in Japan—Possibly to Buy Arms

Ata Daba Berou, former Ethiopian Foreign Office official, passed through Shanghai last week enroute to Japan, where, according to a statement made by him, he has been entrusted with the preparations for the opening of an Ethiopian legation in Tokyo. Meanwhile he gave out that he is to remain in Japan for about a year, acting as third secretary to Chuzaburo Tugawa, Ethiopian honorary consul in Osaka. In an interview at Nagasaki, where he arrived Sept. 13, he denied that he intended to contract loans or purchase ammunition during his sojourn in Japan. The Japanese newspapers described his journey as a "good will mission." The visitor was accompanied from Addis Ababa by Yunosuke Shoji, who combines the roles in the Ethiopian capital of merchant and correspondent for the *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*.

The Addis Ababa correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* in a telegram dated Aug. 9 stated that this is Berou's second trip to Japan. He was sent there in 1931 to repay the visit of a Japanese emissary to the coronation of Haile Selassie as emperor. It is believed he is armed with instruction to buy arms from the Japanese, but government officials at Addis Ababa said the purpose of the voyage is simply to tighten ordinary commercial relations and to establish a diplomatic contact. Since the Ethiopian government is unwilling to go too far in cultivating Japan's friendship for fear of losing Great Britain's, it seemed unlikely at the moment that the Japanese would send a consul to Ethiopian capital, the *Tribune* correspondent said. Although Ethiopian Government officials denied any knowledge of alleged contracts for arms placed in Japan, in the opinion of the correspondent the caginess of the denials lent strength to the report that purchase of munitions is the real aim of Berou's visit.

Referring to the relations between Japan and Ethiopia, the envoy said that the trade agreement which had already been concluded would inevitably increase the volume of trade between the two countries. In view of the fact that the Ethiopians resemble the Japanese in temperament and therefore have deep respect for them, he is confident that the relations between the two nations will become increasingly friendly in future.

Ethiopian Prince Still Seeks Japanese Bride

The Ethiopian Prince Araya still desires a Japanese bride, and may make another proposal, according to the correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* who accompanied Daba Berou from Addis Ababa. The correspondent said that the prince's former betrothal to Miss Masako Kuroda had been broken through Italian interference. Meanwhile, it was indicated that Mr. Berou is not authorized to conduct any special conversations with the Japanese Government, as reported in several quarters recently, inasmuch as he has announced that he is remaining in Japan at his consular post and will not return to Ethiopia in the near future.

Britain Has No Understanding with Japan with Regard to Withdrawal of Fleet from Chinese Waters

Inquiries in responsible quarters in London elicited the definite information that no understanding has been come to between the British and Japanese Governments with regard to the present withdrawal of any of His British Majesty's ships on the China Station for duty in other waters.

The Savagery of War

(*From the Japan Chronicle*)

A story has been going the rounds of the American papers about the Abyssinians' intention to use civet cats to assist them in the war. One can only guess from the details about civet cats that it started as a joke and was taken in earnest hy somebody who looked up civet cats. The civet has a well-earned reputation for smelling evilly, it being one of those animals which secrete musk, which, objectionable in bulk, is found useful by perfumers as a "fixer." But whoever it was looked up civets came to the conclusion that the Abyssinians were going to poison the wells with them. The common cat would be no less objectionable in a well. The story serves, perhaps, to emphasise that whatever tricks the Abyssinians got up to in war would not be half so bad as those of civilized nations who have adopted chemical warfare. "Pah! Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination," as King Lear said, and Swinburne's "The polecat chokes not cherubs and the skunk smells sweet to God" seems almost sober fact when we think of phosgene and other atrocities. Perhaps the Abyssinans will be learning something about civilization soon.

Three Possible Policies for Britain in China

BY DR. S. WASHIO in the *Japan Advertiser*

There are left three possibilities in Britain's China policy. The first is to proceed independently, relying on her own resources and chances that may open up to her. Development works in Szechuan and the railway loans that have been reported may be promises in this direction. The second is a Far Eastern Locarno and international economic assistance to China. International assistance has actually been considered early this year. But Britain found America not very enthusiastic about it and Japan rather definitely opposed on the ground that it will lead to international control of China, which it is her self-appointed duty to prevent as the stabilizer of Far Eastern peace. The third is cooperation with Japan, working toward demarcation of spheres of activity between the two countries.

It seems that the third is the most realizable in so far as it may be supported by the first. In North China Japan does not need to be given a free hand by Britain. It is within Japan's power to get and secure it. Britain could hardly prevent it, if she would. Her old interests in North China are practically so valueless and untenable that they are hardly worth serious defense. Similarly, if Britain would work for the development of Szechuan or consider it wise to undertake railway loans to China, it is within her discretion. It is unimaginable that the Japanese Army would go as far as Szechuan to prevent a realization of Britain's design, even if Japan may consider such a design prejudicial to her aspiration as the stabilizer of Far Eastern peace. On the economic side also Japan's hands will be full with development work in North China. Even here some skepticism is felt by shy capital. It appears also that Chiang Kai-shek, who is devoting his energy mainly to the consolidation and development of Szechuan, is naturally looking for assistance where it can come from, that is from Britain more than Japan.

Admiral Sims Charges American Navy Is Inefficient

The efficiency of the American Navy is being undermined by the "continuously declining" morale of its commissioned force whose high ranking officers are "notoriously inefficient," according to Rear-Admiral Sims, writing in the current issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Because of this magazine's prestige and Rear-Admiral Sims' prominence as a War time Commander, the article is attracting much more attention than similar earlier charges which Rear-Admirala Sims made in Service journals. He places the blame for the prevailing conditions on the present promotion system, under which he contends injustices are unavoidable.

"A fleet which is not ready for war is of no use, and one that is under a commander known to the whole Service as incompetent is a positive danger," writes Rear-Admiral Sims, adding: "It is enough to make one's hair stand on end to contemplate the results of an unexpected outbreak of war at a time when the Fleet and the Navy Department happen to be in the hands of officers who lacked the essential confidence of the Service."

He believes the Selection Board is doing the best it can under present conditions, but he alleges that they lack sufficient information or a proper estimate of those officers unknown to them even by reputation.

He urges the President or the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Swanson, to initiate the practice of asking all active admirals to indicate the officers they would like to see in chief command in the time of war and then assign these men to train the Fleet in time of peace.

China Is Once More Denied Seat on League Council

China's attempt to obtain a seat on the Council of the League of Nations met with failure once more at Geneva Sept. 16. In the voting Poland secured re-election, while Rumania and Ecuador were elected in place of Czechoslovakia and Mexico.

Dr. Victor Hoo, permanent Chinese delegate to the League, in a lengthy broadcast speech from Geneva, Sept. 17 said that China's demand for a special seat in the Council of the League of Nations is perfectly logical.

Italians Takes Control of Mosul Oil Fields from British

It was officially announced in London Sept. 16 that Sir Edward Mountain and L. C. Patterson have resigned their positions as directors of Mosul Oil Fields, Ltd., and the British Oil Development Co., Ltd. Italian interests have acquired sufficient shares to control both companies, which were formerly managed by British interests.

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China Merchants S.N. Co. Invites Tenders for Four New Ships

Tenders have been invited by the China Merchants S. N. Co. for construction of four new ships, one for lower Yangtze service and three for service between Hankow and Ichang and Changsha. Funds amounting to about £50,000 were granted the company for these vessels by the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund. The three smaller vessels are to be cargo boats.

British Firms Secure Chinese Contracts

Last month it was reported in London that the Chinese Government intended placing in Britain further orders for the equipment of the Canton-Hankow railway. It is now learnt that an order has been placed with the Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., for eight 4-8-4 locomotives, and with the Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., for the following: 4 third class sleeping cars, 5 second class day cars, 5 baggage and guard vans, 5 baggage and mail vans, 5 first class dining cars, 5 first class sleeping cars, and 5 second class sleeping cars.

National Commercial & Savings Bank Closes Doors

The National Commercial and Savings Bank in Hongkong failed to open its doors Sept. 16, and a notice was posted outside stating: "By order of the Board of Directors, this bank has suspended business pending reorganization."

The Shanghai branch of the Bank, 348 Kiangse Road, suspended business at the same time under instructions from its Hongkong head office, which also closed its doors. The local branch of the Bank has between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 in assets, including cash deposits and real property. This amount is said to exceed its liabilities by at least one half. The Shanghai branch of the bank had no notes in circulation.

Canton-Hankow Railway Expected to Be Completed By End of 1936

Further progress in construction along the Canton-Hankow Railway has increased the prospects of the line being completed towards the end of 1936. It is authoritatively stated that the gap between Lochang and Pingshek was recently completed and is being opened to traffic on Sept. 20. This will enable the running of a through train service from Canton direct to the Kwangtung border, which will be linked to Hengchow by a bus line.

Chinese Economic Mission's Aims Viewed with Suspicion by Japanese Foreign Office

According to the Japanese papers, the Tokyo Foreign Office is suspicious of the true object of the Chinese economic mission to which is to leave Shanghai Sept. 25.

Collating the information received by the Foreign Office, the mission, which is led by Wu Ting-chang, consists of fifteen business men. On its arrival in Japan, the mission will break up into several groups, each conducting an elaborate inquiry into financial, economic and other conditions. Their avowed object is to lay the foundations for Sino-Japanese economic rapprochement.

The Foreign Office authorities, however, hesitate to take them at their word, and are adopting a cautious attitude. The other day, Chinese business men established the Hopeh Economic Association with the nominal object of co-operating with Japanese business interests for the development of the resources of North China, but the Tokyo Foreign Office authorities suspect that its true aim is to prevent the economic advances of Japan in that territory, independently of other Powers. The same motive underlies the dispatch of the Chinese economic mission to Japan, they think.

The Nanking Government and Chinese business men are suspected of being secretly desirous of calling in the aid of Britain in others to curb Japan's economic advances, but seeing that the British Government, fully appreciative of Japan's position in China, refuses to aid China against the Japanese point of view, the Chinese Government and business men are making believe that China is really striving for the cultivation of friendlier relations with Japan. In this way, it is seeking to reassure Britain, on the one hand, and also to coax Japan, the Foreign Office authorities think.

In short, the Tokyo Foreign Office authorities suspect that China has not yet abandoned her anti-Japanese policy, and are consequently on the *qui vive*.

Chinese Iron and Steel Group Makes Trip to Japan

Twenty leading members of various Chinese iron and steel firms, led Chang Jao-shuen, departed Sept. 15 from Shanghai for Japan where they will inspect the Yahata Iron Foundry, one of the largest of its type in the world, and other Japanese foundries and steel processing factories. The group was honored at a tea-party given by Takuye Urabe, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, before its depature.

Veteran Shanghai Insurance Man Says China Erects Barriers Against Investments

A. J. Hughes, who is an honorary director of the China United Assurance Society Ltd., speaking at the "Y" Men's Club tiffin in Shanghai Sept. 16, among other things said that China has erected almost insurmountable barriers to private capital investments both domestic and foreign. By denying incorporation of practically all public utilities, as investment companies, China is depriving private capital of its most favored form of investment, especially for trust funds and those who prefer greater security to more speculative investments which may yield a higher return. It is, for example, in public utilities that by far the greater part of the accumulated funds of American life assurance companies is invested, amounting to nearly $25,000,000,000 U.S. currency. Such public utilities would afford security for a vast amount of foreign and domestic capital, and economic development cannot proceed without such utilities.

Frederick Taylor Says China Will Remain Good Cotton Customer of U. S.

China is trying to grow cotton, but she will still buy it from the United States for a good many years, Frederick Taylor, cotton expert of the United States Department of Commerce at Shanghai, stated when he landed in Seattle recently on the s.s. *President Jackson*. The reason, he explained, is that so many grades of cotton are blended wrong. "China is buying cotton seed from the United States," Mr. Taylor explained to John R. Wheeler, head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Seattle, who met the ship on which the cotton expert landed. "The trouble is, it is pollenized wrongly, and China is not producing the fine grade of cotton exported from the United States. It will take many years for China to become a cotton-producing nation of any magnitude," he said, "and meanwhile he is a friend, rather than a competitor, of the United States in he cotton field."

Alleged Proposal of a Soviet Loan to China Denied from Moscow

A *Tass* telegram from Moscow Sept. 15 stated there was no truth in a certain Japanese telegraph agency's circulated reports alleging that D. Bogomolov, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to China, has drawn the attention of Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, to the fact that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British envoy, is carrying on negotiations in Tokyo in regard to joint Anglo-Japanese financial aggression against China and having stated that the U.S.S.R. is ready to render financial assistance to China if she does not accept an Anglo-Japanese loan and that Wang Ching-wei had declined Mr. Bogomolov's proposal.

Tokyo War Office Distrusts Hopei Economic Body

Grave concern was expressed in Tokyo, Sept. 12 by the War Office that the projected Hopei Economic Association may have been designed to check the Japanese economic development of North China. An informal statement issued by the central Army authorities said that they will watch with concern the development of the association, which may be planned by the Nanking Government to nullify not only the terms of the Tangku Truce Pact, but also the agreement recently concluded between Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister and concurrently Chairman of the Peiping Branch Military Council, and Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu, former Commander of the Japanese forces in North China.

French Anthracite Imports Into China Double Since Signing of Pact

Since the reduction of import duties on French Indo-China products, anthracite imports have increased phenomenally, according to the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry. In accordance with the recently concluded Sino-French Indo-China commercial treaty, import duties on coal had been reduced by $2.80 per ton, with such advantage that imports in July amounted to 15,224 tons, as compared with 8463 tons in July. Further increases are expected.

Ta Tung Broking Company Closes Doors

Because of heavy losses, the Ta Tung Company, brokers in Government bonds and gold bars closed its doors in Shanghai, September 16. In a public notice, the attorney for the company asked the creditors to register with him within two weeks.

Pictorial Photography in China

BY CHEN CHUAN-LIN (陳傳霖)

PHOTOGRAPHIC Art in China is of recent birth, and so brief is its history that it is difficult to find much to say about it.

The Chinese have plenty of "camera sense" and are quick to appreciate good work. The interest and enthusiasm displayed by numerous visitors attending photographic exhibitions evidence this fact. Through the untiring efforts of zealous amateurs in arousing popular interest in the art and the cooperation of the Press in giving due publicity to all photographic matters, the general public is now fully aware of the part which photography performs just as meritoriously as paintings, drawings, sculpturings, etc., can. It is really an Art-science capable of portraying the greatness, the beauty, and the melancholy of all things, besides recording any and all worldly happenings which may eventually disappear in the ordinary course of things, should photography be non-existent and unused.

China, abounding in wonderful old towns and magnificient city walls, numerous canals, together with rare fashions in dress, is the country par excellence for pictorial photography. The loveliness of her landscapes is both appealing and highly appreciated by foreigners and the inhabitants themselves. In a land endowed with a beauty of its own, photographic art in China is just like a budding flowering branch which promises to bear blossoms of rare beauty, and is sure to prosper, as the Chinese Amateurs have inexhausible delight in, and devote quite a lot of their time to, promoting and fostering its development. Though the advanced workers in the pursuit of the art are few, like morning stars, in comparison with the vastness of the country, yet they are leaving no stones unturned in producing meritorious pictures with their cameras and exhibiting in international Salons, as so to encourage novices by their examples and impart to the masses the artistic value of a picture by photographic process.

Despite the economic depression which this country, in common with all parts of the world, is at present passing through, and in spite of the political upheavals, amateur photography is becoming more popular in all ranks of life and interest in its affairs is surprisingly keen. In a place like Shanghai, camera enthusiasts have been able to make considerable headway, as evidenced by the holding of more than ten open exhibitions during the past eleven months beginning from August 1934 to July 1935. It is gratifying to note that all these salons have been crowned with success. Amongst them the most distinctive and successful was undoubtedly the Third Salon held at Shanghai by The Black and White Photographic Society of China. All exhibits in this show were works of members of the Society, as stipulated in their prospectus. From an humble beginning, this society, formed in 1930, has worked so enthusiastically that the active roll of members is now over 100, of which some energetic workers have exhibited in most of the open international Salons of the world. Inspired by such an encouraging response and warm support from fellow-enthusiasts and the populace attending their Third Salon, this society intend to hold in the near future a photographic Salon of international character, and keen photographers all over the world are invited to help and support the enterprise by entries. The educative value of such exhibitions need not be emphasized. Should this plan materialize, the Chinese people in general and camera workers in particular have not only a chance to understand and appreciate the western art of photography but also will be benefited by adopting and incorporating the merits of occidental "Drawing by Light" into their own works. Notwithstanding the fact that the output of photographic art by Chinese Artists is on such a small scale at present, it is sincerely hoped that they will be able to create a trend of their own, showing some expressive aspect different from the rest of the world. An international Salon held in China will also serve as a stimulant and an encouragement to our photographers to send their works of progressive interest to open exhibitions throughout the world, so that the Chinese Art of Photography may be introduced to foreign lands and given an acknowledged place among the Fine Arts in the world.

There are camera clubs in existence in most of the big cities like Shanghai, Peiping, Canton, Nanking, etc., while the formation of more societies and camera clubs in the smaller cities is a necessity. This can be only achieved by means of widespread propaganda on the importance of photographic art as an aid to educating the masses and disseminating knowledge.

Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1935.

S.M.R. to Build 24 Cars For P.M.R. Line

A contract for the construction of 24 carriages for the Peiping-Mukden Railway was signed in Dairen, Sept. 17 by Yin Tung, Director of the Peiping-Mukden and Kanji Usami, Director General of the Railways of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The cars, forming two complete trains, will be built at a cost of Yen 1,380,000 at the Shaookou railway works of the S.M.R. by next September.

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THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

While it remains to be seen whether the recent Nagata Affair had anything to do with the War Minister's policy of improving military control and discipline, it is a fact that the Minister's resignation was received by the public with no small sympathy. This is because need of such improvement is felt by all.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

The resignation of Gen. Hayashi in connection with the Nagata Affair increases popular anxiety about the future control and discipline of the military, since the nature of the said incident is kept secret. The authorities must be expected to take the public into more confidence there.—*Tokyo Asahi.*

The future of the Seiyukai may be affected to some extent by the death of Mr. Tokonami. But still greater will be the effect the Government is likely to suffer. For the Okada Ministry minus Mr. Tokonami considerably weakens the Ministerial Foundation and may soon find its fate doomed.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

Instances are many in our daily life which go to manifest the unkind attitude of police officers towards citiens in general. The worst of the cases is the recently reported death of a prisoner from rough treatment. It must be hoped that police officers will convince them that their service is for the people's sake.—*Tokyo Hochi.*

There is no gainsaying the fact that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' mission here is of paramount importance. But before endeavoring to obtain Japan's cooperation in China for protection of the British interests, the distinguished British visitor should recognize Japan's position in the Far East as a stabilizing influence.—*Tokyo Kokumin.*

Col. House's theory advocating redistribution of the world colonies so as to give more shares to Japan, Germany and Italy deserves attention, when we remember that behind the series of international difficulties in the late years lies the question of overpopulation.—*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

Unification of the Manchukuo Japanese currencies is highly advisable in view of the necessity for facilitating economic cooperation between the two Powers. Only let the fact be stressed that the attainment of such aim, however, should be sought gradually lest there should follow a reaction.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

The latest result of official investigations indicates that a serious competition is in progress among the bankers in general in this country. As a business policy that might be unavoidable, but from the standpoint of the State it is to be suggested that they should try to be more cooperative than competitive. —*Tokyo Yomiuri.*

The reconstruction work of Osaka after the recent storms and floods has been delayed. This may be partly due to the inadequacy of the funds raised for the reconstruction work, but the primary cause must be sought in the neglect of work. The situation needs more conscious efforts.—*Osaka Nichi Nichi.*

Japanese Lawyer Uses Heat fron Hot Spring to Evaporate Salt

A Japanese lawyer has turned to engineering and perfected a process that is said to cheapen the manufacture of salt by utilizing the heat of mineral springs to evaporate sea water. Most of the salt manufactured in Japan is obtained by primitive evaporation in fields along the Inland Sea. Not only is a large area of land required for this purpose, but enormous amounts of coal are consumed in providing heat. Moreover, not more than 40 days a year are suitable for drying the product.

Tokuta Kimura, a Tokyo lawyer who was graduated from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University, became interested in efforts to devise a better evaporation method. In 1903, says the *Asahi*, he heard that a Kagoshima engineer was making tests to ascertain whether salt could be obtained by dipping a metal tank filled with sea water into the pool of a hot spring. Developing this idea, he looked around for a suitable hot spring district and selected the Yatsu springs, in the Kamo district of Shizuoka Prefecture.

His plan was to sink into the ground a six-inch pipe to obtain boiling water fron the spring to conduct to three precipitation pools, into which would be set vats filled with sea water. Before complete evaporation of the sea water, the saline solution would be pumped into two crystallization pools in a manner that would remove impurities.

The authorities of the Finance Ministry and Shizuoka Prefecture were reluctant for some unexplained reason to permit Mr. Kimura to begin operations, but last September they allowed him to construct one pool. Boring yielded water said to have a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit, with a force twice that of the Mine hot springs, hitherto regarded as Japan's greatest source of natural hot water. Preparations have been completed for starting commercial operations this autumn.

Procession Marks Close of National Catholic Action Congress

The first National Catholic Action Congress, which commenced its sessions in Shanghai, Sept. 8, came to an end Sept. 15 with a procession at Ziccawei, participated in by approximately 3000 persons, to honor Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist. The sacrament was carried by Archibshop Mario Zanin, the Apostolic Delegate to China.

The procession followed the final meeting of the Congress in the auditorium of St. Joseph's Hospice, Nantao. On the brilliantly lighted platform were ranged the bishops and prefects apostolic in festive regalia. To the right of Archbishop Zanin sat Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance; to his left P'ang Hsue-pai, of the Executive Yuan, representing President Lin Sen. Beside Mr. P'ang was Mayor Wu Te-chen of Shanghai. Lo Pa-hong, national president of Catholic Action, and Lo Teh-chai, national vice-president, appeared in their uniforms and decorations as Commander and Knight, respectively, of the Order of St. Silvester.

The session opened with the reading of a letter for Pope Pius XI, in which the Congress detailed the ground covered in its deliberations and the results secured.

The official chairman of the Congress, H. E. Archbishop Zanin, gave an address in Latin which was translated by Dr. Yu Pin. P'ang Hsue-pai next read a letter from President Lin Sen.

Venerable Sage Delivers Lecture

One of the principal events of the Congress was the lecture by Ma Siang-peh, the 96-year-old sage in whose hat were collected and counted the votes that made Yuan Shih-kai first President of the Chinese Republic. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour from a portable chair, on the intellectual apostolate, discussing the perfection of thought and language as a valuable asset in propagating the faith. The idols of paganism were dead deities, he said, their influence a thing of the past. In contrast he extolled the Catholic Faith, which he shares, as a something concerned with the living God, whose life is the light of men.

At the session on Sept. 14 Ku Teh-chai, of Hankow, a National Vice-President of Catholic Action, gave an address which was in the nature of a report on the work of the Hankow Branch of Catholic Action. He made reference to the former Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Celso Costantini, in whose honor he proposed the erection of some sort of memorial. The two other addresses at this session were very practical ones of great importance. "The Right of Catholic Missions to Posses Property" was minutely discussed by Mgr. I. Wang, Prefect Ap. of Chumatien, Honan, "Freedom of Belief and the New Constitution" was the topic of the third address, which, owing to the exceptional competence of the speaker, Kou Cheou-hi, Doctor of Laws with a diploma from the Institute of Political Sciences of Paris, was followed with close attention. Dr. Kou is a prominent lawyer of the local French Municipality and Professor of Law at the Aurora University.

The Rev. Peter Chang, Pastor of St. Xavier's Church, Tungkadoo, and a noted orator, gave an address on "The Holy Father the Pope, Commander-in-chief of Catholic Action." Four addresses followed the one by Ma Siang-peh above referred to. "The Mission of Catholic Intellectuals," by the famous anthropologist Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt, was read in translation by Dr. John Fu, of the Catholic University of Peking. Professor George Chao, of the same University, presented "The Introduction of Neo-Scholastic Philosophy in China." Professor Luke Ch'en, of the Department of Fine Arts of the Catholic University of Peking, a pioneer in the field of Chinese Christian painting, lectured on "Chinese Christian Art." An exhibit of over 50 pictures painted by Professor Ch'en and his pupils was a notable fetaure of the Congress. Chang Chai, District Magistrate of Tai-hsien, Kiangsu, and a former student of Aurora, gave an interesting speech on the intellectual apostolate. Mr. Chang is a member of the Intellectual Branch of Catholic Action and, while studying at Louvain some years ago, was one of the directing officers of the Catholic Youth Association there.

Catholic University for Women in Shanghai

At the Sept. 12 session a resolution was passed recommending the establishment of a Catholic University for Women in Shanghai. On Sept. 13, a resolution was adopted sponsoring the erection of a National Catholic Shrine in the captial. This is to take the form of a Church to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and will commemorate the fact that China enjoys the distinction of having been the first country in the world to erect a church in honor of the Sacred Heart, namely, that of Hangchow. The project, which also includes a statue of Christ to be erected apart from the edifice itself, has been entrusted to the direction of Lo Pa-hong, National President of Catholic Action.

China Must Subdue Her Natural Enemies ---Drought and Flood---Right Now

BY CHANG TIEN FU (張天福)

China is at present facing three kinds of enemies, namely, internal, external and natural enemies—and the last kind is the most fatal of all. It gives rise to internal enemies and disables her from resisting external ones. History shows that many a dynasty of China came to a downfall, simply because the natural enemies, at first, gave her a fatal injury; next followed internal uprisings, and lastly external invasions. For example, at the close of the Ming Dynasty, severe famines occurred, which at first created the revolt of Li Chuan (a noted bandit), then resulted in the Manchurian invasion and finally brought about the overthrow of the Ming Dynasty.

I sincerely believe that if China becomes free from her natural enemies and her people can live peacefully in their o vn homes on their own labor, banditry will be considerably reduced, and she will be strong enough to stand against her external enemies very soon.

China, suffering from famines, may be compared with a man suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. He spits blood now and again. Before having recovered from such a fatal disease he can not expect to fight against any body, as fights would only quicken his death.

China, land of recurring famines, has to appeal for relief work, almost every year.

The estimate, made by the China International Famine Relief Commision, reports that in the past fifteen years, since 1920, China has suffered such heavy losses from drought and flood, that the total amount would suffice to pay off all her war indemnities for the last one hundred years, or all her present internal and external debts. In the year 1931, China sustained a loss of $200,000,-000,00 from flood, which surpasses the Boxer Indemnity by more than four times, and a loss in crops which would be enough to maintain the whole of Shanghai for seven years. The total loss of last year from drought, would be enough to establish and run five hundred cotton factories, which might employ one million unemployed laborers. If we employed the same amount to build highways, or to construct dykes, canals or irrigation systems, we should have built 100,000 miles of good motor roads, or freed a piece of land of 1,250,000 square miles in area from droughts and famines in the years to come.

A Proposed Plan to Improve Conditions

Firstly, we must have a certain definite plan—say a five or three years' plan—that is to set a reasonable and definite time for the accomplishment of this work, dividing the work into various stages, and the time into various periods. Every stage of work must be completed within the corresponding period, no delay to be allowed. In my opinion, the work should may be divided into the following stages.—

1. Stage of investigation:

The fundamental causes of drought and flood must be thoroughly and scientifically investigated by experts, since nothing can be successfully accomplished without having a correct knowledge of causes.

2. Stage of planning:

After correct investigations, a careful scheme shall be formulated, which will be the guide in pursuing the whole work.

3. Stage of work:

This stage may be further divided into many steps, to be completed one after another.

Secondly, we must have a mobilization of the whole country. Attention should be called to the following points:

1. Concentration of the whole national strength:—The government shall save all expenses that can be saved; those people, who possess a certain amount of property or have a certain amount of income, shall be compelled to contribute a certain portion of their yearly income; shall be liable to a tax of a certain number of their work-days. Accordingly, there will be a huge anount of labor and wealth for carrying on this improtant task. Moreover, the government must utilize all possible means within its power for the achievement of this purpose.

2. Squeeze checking system.

We need also a good system to check any squeeze or corrupt practice, lest all labor turn out to be a failure.

3. Efficiency supervising system.

In pushing forward such a plan, every institution and every person working in it shall work honestly and efficiently; a perfect supervising system to save money, time and energy is absolutely indispensable for its success.

In a word, if we fight undauntedly, nothing is impossible. Look at India! Not long ago India was also a land of famine, and the constant drain kept large numbers of her people on the verge of starvation. But through years of struggel and constructive work, she has driven famines out of her borders, and thus escaped the enormous cost of these recurring calamities. With the cooperation of all her people, China can achieve the same result.

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M.T. Mag. 10-35

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Japanese Censorship in the United States

BY ART YUN

THE unofficial apology which the United States made to Japan over William Gropper's caricature of Emperor Hirohito in *Vanity Fair* is merely another instance of the sustained effort which the United States has been making towards compelling its citizens to accept Japan's interpretation of events in the Far East.

Japan, in the past three years, has magnified every minor incident of conflict to a diplomatic issue and the American Government, aided by a press which has bowed to public pressure, has done its utmost to allay Japanese feelings.

There was Yardley's "The Black Chamber," with its raw exposure of Japanese secret codes, banned in Japan and causing such a furore there that the State Department at Washington got the publisher to withdraw the book from circulation.

Again the State Department used its good offices when Arizona passed some land laws that the local Japanese citizenry did not like. The Japanese Government backed up its citizens, and Mr. Hull was forced to act.

Now comes the *Vanity Fair* cartoon that once more forces the diplomatic hand of Mr. Hull. Mr. Hull's handling of the issue has won general public approval. One would think that American editors who spasmodically grow excited over Chinese censorship in China and print long denunciatory articles over here, would double up when Japan extends her censorship over American publications on American soil, but nothing has happened and the anticipated boomerang did not materialize.

The humorists, who are now telling Nazi sympathizers "to go to Hull—" there was a row because Mayor La Guardia refused to license a German masseur—are silent to a man over the Emperor incident. Even the *New York Post*, most radical of the metropolitan papers, explained away the cartoon by saying that America is a curious place where even its President is not free from lampooners.

Vanity Fair is the last of American magazines that seems resistant to Japan's interpretation of events in the Far East. The magazine sells to intellectuals because of its humor, irony and satire. Unsparing on personalities at home, it has often roamed afar, principally in Europe. Its caricatures of continental life, both in text and drawings, have given it a semblance of authority on matters European. When Japan became a parlor topic in Parisian salons, *Vanity Fair*, to keep fashionable, had to notice the Flowery Kingdom within its covers.

It hired George Sokolsky to scintillate and advertise Japan. Sokolsky, at his best, is reportorial. In the heavy columns of such magazines as *Atlantic Monthly*, *New Outlook*, or New York *Times*, Sokolsky shines, but in *Vanity Fair*, schooled in the French tradition, he is like a fly in butter. Sokolsky fluttered for months and the Japanese Foreign Office naturally had nothing to say, but his subtle apologisms lacked lustre when juxtaposed between Corey Ford, Mencken and Covarrubias.

It was then that Upton Close was called in. For more than a year now, the man whose book and person have been banned in Japan has been giving *Vanity Fair* readers paradoxical angles of the Far Eastern situation. To hit lends itself more readily to satire and irony than to defend, and it is this quality more than knowledge or style which has made Close readable in the brilliant company of *Vanity Fair*.

One suspects, since the cartoon incident followed closely the Japanese ban on his book, "Challenge—Behind the Face of Japan," that it was the Close articles that the Japanese were after and that the Gropper cartoon just provided the chance to let the editor know where he gets off. No one believes this is the first time that the 50,000 funsters and pen pushers in this land of fanatical free speech have used Japanese *lese majeste* as the butt of their jokes.

The whole incident make will American editors more careful in handling Japanese topics. This care has been practiced among writers; it has now been extended to humorists. What is a joke to an American may not be a joke to a Japanese, and Japanese feelings, more than the feelings of Germans, Italians, Russians, and Chinese, must be spared.

Three years ago, when Japan walked out on the League and insulted world opinion, she was not liked in the United States. Thousands of cartoons, jokes and editorials attacking Japan, appeared. Every imaginative ingenuity in the sphere of excoriation and satire, via pen and brush, was brought into use. Almost unanimously, the press was against her. To this must be added magazines, radio, college orators and every other channel of public opinion, excepting Wall Street which stood behind Japanese imperialism through every move in her Manchurian campaign.

Today, it is all changed. The guardians of American public opinion no longer rave against Japan. A few do keep up a mock antagonism. But where the majority were once positive, they are now uncertain; where they were once denunciatory, they are now silent. When compelled to editorialize on Japan and the Far East, the American press does so with a minimum of commitment, or, in ring parlance, they pull their punches.

A number of American papers are open apologists for the Japanese point of view. These papers feel that American interests in the Orient do not warrant a war over there and so it does no good to keep on picking on Japan either by word or by deed. If they must pick on somebody, it is safe to pick on China. It explains why 95 percent of all the Far Eastern news now appearing in the American press comes from Japan, where the government control sees that the Japanese view for foreign consumption is presented.

Today, it is not only the American press which understands the Japanese side, but also the American magazines, which have become quite sympathetic to Japanese destiny in the Far East.

Take, for instance, that widely circulated magazine—*Liberty*. Two or three years ago, it premitted the pen of such writers as Trostky, Rear Admiral Stirling, and Upton Close to sound the danger of Japanese imperialism in the Far East. These men have given way to Hirosi Saito and Yosuke Matsuoka, who write under their own names. Not long ago, Bernarr Macfadden, the publisher, in his weekly signed editorial, approved and upheld the Japanese point of view. *Literary Digest* now prints long interviews with Japanese publicists and follows them with letters from readers praising the editor for doing so.

The American government has no control over publications. It cannot tell an editor to hew to this line or that regarding Japan. But the fact that the American editorial fraternity—newspaper and magazine—has hewed to the Japanese line is proof that it does not want to embarrass its governmnet, though in its heart it may still be anti-Japan, for all we know.

But in the field of radio, news reel and movie, where government has more control, unfavorable Japanese bias is scarce. Hollywood does not dare insert any unfavorable Japanese hints in its films, while it bluntly vilifies the Chinese. On the air, even during the Manchurian crisis when the world was one voice against Japan, Korean speakers were censored off for stringent words against their master.

New York City, Aug. 20, 1935.

"Shanghai Nippo" Criticizes Chinese Government Press Control

That a detrimental influence has been exerted upon the press by the Kuomintang authorities was asserted by the "Shanghai Nippo" in an editorial Sept. 14. "Such influence by the authorities make it impossible for the press to distinguish between important and unimportant reports."

Dwelling on the recent prohibition by the censorship authorities of comments concerning the Italian-Abyssinian conflict, the paper states that the Italian Legation in China was second only to the USSR in raising its status to that Embassy in order to secure friendly relations between China and Italy, and that Il Duce has presented an excellent plan to General Chiang Kai-shek to consolidate their friendship. The Japanese paper further mentioned that the speech which was recently delivered by Dr. W. W. Yen before the Council of the League of Nations, as a strong representative of weak nations, has achieved certain success. "However, all this shows that the Chinese authorities are adopting a policy maintaining a friendship on certain sides, while damaging the interests of others. Under these conditions, the Chinese press is being silenced in regard to this matter. By influencing and controlling the press, the authorities have weakened public opinion."

"Japan," the paper continues, "has a fixed policy and treats all countries or groups of countries in the same straightforward way. "China, also, should follow the way of self-confidence, on the basis of her own strength, so as to reach a real understanding with other countries and consolidate the foundation of peace."

IThe above comment was evoked by a report that the Central Censorship authorities at Nanking are clamping down on the press thoughout the country in so far as the Italian-Abyssinian conflict is concerned. All articles and editorials concerning this question have been cancelled recently, in order that, according to the Central authorities, friendly relations between Italy and China may not be harmed.I

Swastika Flag Is Decreed to Be the Emblem of Germany

The promulgation of new laws directed against the Jews who are forbidden to marry Aryans, employ female Germans, or display the national colors, was the principal business accomplished when the Reichstag, specially convened by Herr Hitler, assembled in Nuremburg, Sept. 15.

Among the other laws decreed was one making the Swastika the national flag of Germany and another providing that Reich citizenship shall be acquired by the bestowal of a letter of patent.

Who's Who in China

Yau Tsit Law, social worker and educator; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1888; one of the first four women admitted into the Canton Christian College, now Lingnan University, in 1906 as an experiment on co-education, and one of the first two women sent abroad by the Kwangtung Provincial Government in 1912 on competitive examination; B. A. Mount Holyoke College, 1916; M. A. Teachers College, Columbia University, 1917; teacher of True Light Middle School, Canton, 1917-26; one of the six founders of the Canton Y.W.C.A., 1912; became General Secretary of the Association, 1923-35; since joining the Y.W.C.A. staff for three years she became concurrently the Dean of Women, Lingnan University, 1926-28 and principal of True Light Elementary School, Canton, since 1928; member of the Burton's Educational Commission on Christian Education in China, 1920-21; delegate to the First Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, 1925; address: No. 11 Po Tai Yuen, Tung Shan, Canton.

羅有節女士
Yau Tsit Law (Lo Yu-chih)

羅有節女士，廣東開平人，一八八八年，生於廣州，少嘗負笈於廣州嶺南學堂，即今之嶺南大學，（當時嶺南始試辦男女同學，而選擇女生甚嚴，初次取錄者僅四人，女士即其中之一，）一九一二年，廣東教育司考選公費留美學生，女生僅二人獲選，女士居其列，被派赴美留學於好理育山女子大學，於一九一六年畢業，翌年（一九一七）復在哥倫比亞得教育科碩士學位，回國後任職於廣州眞光女子中學（一九一七至二六），一九一二年與同志共六人創辦廣州基督教女青年會，並歷任該會總幹事，（一九二三至三五），又曾兼任嶺南大學女學監（一九二六至二八），現任眞光小學校長，（一九二八至……），女士曾於一九二〇至二一年參加中國基督教教育調查團，研究本國北方多省之基督教教育，又於一九二五代表中國婦女出席太平洋國交討論會（即現在太平洋國際學會），住址：廣州東山署前二街十一號。

Four Foreigners Who Pirated Chinese Steamer "Sheng An" Are Executed

Captain Hugo Taudien, Heinrich Westermann, Arthur Gautchi and Walter Muller, the four foreigners of German and Swiss nationality who pirated the Chinese steamer *Sheng An* in June, 1933, were put to death by strangulation at Port Arthur Sept. 11. A grim feature of the affair was that Gautchi and Muller were originally sentenced to life imprisonment, but had their sentences altered to capital punishment by the Appelate Court at Port Arthur, the verdict being subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court there. The news of the carrying out of the sentence was not made public until four days later. The remains of the four men may be claimed within two years; otherwise their final disposal will be at the discretion of the warden of the prison where they were put to death.

Procedure for Enforcement of Local Budgets Drafted by H. H. Kung

To ensure the strict enforcement of local budgets, Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance, has drafted a three-point procedure. The first of the points provides for the absolute accessibility of the budgetary figures to every one. The local governments, it is stipulated, must make known to the public their financial estimates from time to time. The second point stipulates that no local receipts or expenditures must be incurred without first passing through the budget. The levying of secret taxes, it is stipulated, will be punishable by law. Lastly, it is provided that every citizen of the nation has the right to refuse payment of taxes and levies not included in the budget concerned. This, it is understood, is for the purpose of defeating any abusive practice of local governments in imposing unauthorised levies.

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Men and Events

Harold E. Chase was installed as Master of Sinim Lodge at the American Masonic Temple, 178 Route Dufour, Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Robert Service, secretary of the China International Famine Relief Committee, is confined to his home 253 Rue Maresca, Shanghai, by illness.

Dr. Lessing, Professor at the Oriental Seminary of the Berlin University and departmental director of the Berlin Museum of Folk Lore, has been given the Chair for Oriental Languages at the Berkeley University, Cal.

O. J. Todd, of the China International Famine Relief, Mrs. Todd and their four children, who have been away in America on leave, are due back in Shanghai by the s.s. *President Coolidge*. Sept. 23. Mr. Todd spent most of his time in the United States inspecting various important engineering projects.

An appeal was perfected by Joseph Walden (Mr. "X") Sept. 15 to be presented to the Supreme Court at Nanking against the conviction imposed by the Hupeh High Court Sept. 15. His attorney at Hankow is Jen Kai-heng, who is collaborating with Paul Premet, a member of the French bar in Shanghai.

The *Shanghai Mainichi* says a new step toward Sino-Japanese cultural rapprochement has been made in that two Japanese students have succeeded in passing the examinations at the University of Shanghai, and are to be the students of the same institution. One of them is now an employee of the Police Section of the Japanese Consulate General while the other is serving the Chungshan Co. and is a graduate of Tobun Sho Yen College in the western part of the city.

Willys R. Peck, United States Consul-General in Nanking, arrived back in Shanghai by the s.s. *General Sherman* Sept. 16, from a six months trip to Europe and America accompanied by his wife and his mother, Mrs. Albert Peck, who is 84 years of age. The latter was removed to the Shanghai Sanitarium immediately upon her arrival in a state of serious illness. Mr. Peck proceeded immediately to Nanking. The Peck family left Nanking on April 9 on home leave. They proceeded to the United States via Siberia.

Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, of the U.S. Court for China, and their niece, Miss Sandy Tittman, gave a cocktail party at their suite in the U.S. Consulate-General, Kiangse Road on September 14. The affair was arranged as a compliment to Miss Dallas Lee Franklin, daughter of C. S. Franklin, and her three house guests, the Misses Barbara Mead, of London, Ruth Danaley and Marjorie Broucher, of New York. Miss Franklin again entertained her friends at the home of her father and mother in Jordan road Sept. 16.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Child Welfare Association of China was held in the Chinese Bankers Club in Shanghai Sept. 15, presided over by Dr. H. H. Kung, who gave a cordial welcome to Mrs. Owen Roberts, managing director of China Child Welfare, Inc., of New York. There was a discussion of the general policy on the erection of a child welfare demonstration centre, but no definite action was taken. It was decided to send Chao Chien to the flooded areas in Shantung and Hupeh for the relief of destitute children, in co-operation with the National Flood Relief Association.

S. Tokihisa, for the past two or three years correspondent for *The China Weekly Review* in Japan, died late in July, according to a letter received from Mrs. Tokihisa this week. Mr. Tokihisa was well known in Tokyo as a newspaperman and translator and had served on the secretarial staff of various public organizations in the Japanese capital. Mr. Tokihisa's work for *The Review* consisted in compiling a weekly summary of editorial comment from leading Japanese magazines, but owing to his prolonged illness nothing from his pen had appeared in these columns for several weeks.

A total of 13 suspects including two women have been arrested by Settlement and Chapei police in connection with the $91,000 Post Office robbery. Some of the arrested are said to have confessed their parts in the affair. One Huang Hwai-chen and a woman named Chiang Sze, on being taken to Hongkew Police Station, are said to have admitted taking a share of out of the total loot. Huang told the police that the loot had been hidden in the home of his sister at an address on Kiukiang Road. Police officers went to the place but found that the house had been deserted.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Library is now for the first time including books in Chinese on its shelves in quantity. In past years innumerable Chinese have enjoyed the privilege of free use of the library or else have been members at the nominal monthly or annual subscription fee. Now Chinese will be encouraged to use the library in much the same way that foreigners have used it in the past—as a place of recreational reading as well as of study. A. Avshalomoff, the librarian, states that this month a large number of Chinese titles have been added, and much care and thought has been placed on their selection.

Frank Smothers, China correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, is at present on a tour of Manchuria, including Changchun, Harbin and Mukden.

Lien Jui-chi, head of the Machine Works Bureau of the Shensi Provincial Government, departed from Shanghai for Germany *via* Siberia Sept. 18.

The National Government Sept. 18 appointed Dr. C. T. Wang president of the Chinese Red Cross Society and Messrs. O. S. Lieu and Tu Yueh-sen vice-presidents.

Seven hundred houses and buildings were destroyed in Shibata City, in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, by a fire which broke out in the center of the city, Sept. 13, and spread with lightning rapidity.

The proposal made by Chinese steamship companies in Shanghai for the issue of a navigation loan has been rejected by the Government, again on the grounds that inadequate security was offered.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Sept. 18 decreed that citizens of the Settlement shall carry no more than two horns on any one car, shall abandon all multiple tone horns, use sharp and short signals only, and refrain from honking when not in motion.

A group of 32 Japanese students under training at the Telegraph Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway while sightseeing at Chiaoshan, a beauty spot north of Shanhaikwan, were robbed of clothes and valuables and Yen 750 in cash, by a band of more than 30 bandits Sept. 18.

Thomas Handforth has departed from Peiping, and is to leave here Sept. 21 in the *Taiyo Maru* for America. Mr. Handforth, who has been a resident of Peiping for the past four years, expects to return to Peiping next spring. During his stay in the United States he will spend most of his time in New York City.

The Chinese Bankers Association will hold a general meeting in Shanghoi on September 28. The organization has also decided to make further representations to the Legislative Yuan requesting that the article in the Stamp Tax Law requiring all checks to be taxed be deleted.

Dr. E. Bernadotte Schmitt, Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, who has been a guest at Mrs. W. J. Calhoun's home during his visit of a month in Peiping, has now left for Dairen. Professor Schmitt will spend a month in Russia before proceeding to Berlin, Geneva and London, and will return to America the first of January to take up his post at the Universiry of Chicago.

At a meeting of the Chinese Women's Club held in Shanghai Sept. 17 to decide on their flood relief program, a tea dance was deemed the quickest method of raising money. Mrs. Bang How was asked to make the necessary arrangements with the Paramount Ballroom management and then report later to the chairman. Mrs. C. H. Wang was appointed chairman of the program committee, comprising the following members: Mrs. Bang How, Mrs. B. K. Wong, Mrs. Lee Tsu-fa, and Mrs. H. C. Mei.

The fourth anniversary of the September 18 Incident—Japanese occupation of Mukden and subsequent conquest of the four Northeastern Provinces—was observed by the Chinese community in Shanghai in a quiet manner. The usual routine of holding impressive commemorative meetings, staging of indignation demonstrations, shouting of slogans, lowering of the National and Party flags and suspension of amusement resorts on the occasions of other anniversaries of China's humiliation days were omitted not only in Shanghai, but throughout the country.

Liquidator Hough Will Sell A.-O. Property in Nanking Road

Frank L. Hough, liquidator of the American-Oriental Bank, the American-Oriental Finance Corporation and the Raven Trust Company, the three defunct Raven concerns, announced end of last week that the premises in Nanking road will be vacated on October 1, preparatory to effecting a sale. Mr. Hough has engaged a suite of offices of four rooms on the third floor of the building and has taken an option on more space if required. This step is taken in the interests of economy. The liquidator has received several offers for the Nanking road property, one from a local real estate firm.

More Than Two Million Owed to Chinese

For the purpose of safeguarding Chinese financial interests, the Ministry of Finance at Nanking has appointed Huang Tsung-hsun, attorney-at-law, to watch the liquidation of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation and the American Banking Corporation. It is estimated that more than 700 Chinese are owed money by the two banks to the amount of about $2,300,000 at the time of their closure, in current deposits and American stocks and shares, it was declared.

New S.M.R. President Stresses a Study of Shanghai

In a statement made recently in the Press Representatives Club at Dairen, Mr. Matsuoka, the new President of the S.M.R., declared that the question concerning capital investments by the company are being considered deliberately. "So far as the study of China is concerned, the study of Shanghai is most important, because eighty per cent of the wealth China is in Shanghai, and almost all the worthy figures in China are in Shanghai."

Changes Planned for United Theaters Refused by Judge Helmick

Change in the plans of reorganization of the United Theaters was refused by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U. S. Court for China Sept. 16 in a memorandum issued on the action brought more than a month ago by the China Finance Corporation in an effort to obtain a secured creditor position for its claims of more than two lakhs of dollars. In the petition, Milton Purdy, head of the China Finance Company, sought to take over the Cathay Theater, his firm holding a second mortgage on the lease of the property. His argument was based chiefly on two points, the first being that under the reorganization scheme, the stock his company must accept for its claims would be practically worthless, and secondly, that the new U. S. bankruptcy act was illegal.

Nanking Road Tenants Refuse to Pay Rent to Hardoon Estate

All tenants of A. S. Hardoon & Company along Nanking Road have been advised to delay payment until a reduction is granted, according to decision reached at a meeting of the First Special District Rent Reduction Committee held in Shanghai Sept. 16. The decision was reached following discussion of a specific case concerning a silk store on Nanking Road, in connection with which it was decided to demand an apology from the Hardoon family for the the alleged misbehavior of its agents during their call at the silk store.

Roerich Investigation Party Passing Through Shanghai on Way to India

Prof. Nicholas Roerich and his party returned to Kweihua Sept. 5 after more than a year spent collecting drought-resisting and sand-binding grass seeds for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The expedition was sent out by Henry W. Wallace, secretary of the department, to investigate drought resisting grasses.

Prof. Roerich and his son Dr. George Roerich are now on their way to India where they have been ordered to proceed at once by the Department of Agriculture while the seed season is still ripe. They will concentrate on the United Provinces in northwest India. It is expected that they will sail from Shanghai on the *Pres. Monroe* on Sept. 24.

Malcolm Rosholt, special correspondent of the *China Press*, interviewed Professor Roerich at Kweihua on his arrival. He denied stories that he had been accompanied by a detachment of Cossacks in Mongolia. He however, had four Russian assistants.

When informed that he had been criticized for using White Russians for his assistants when there are so many unemployed American citizens, Prof. Roerich said the reason he had employed these men was that they knew the country in which they were to travel as well as possessing linguistic abilities which they had acquired by long residence in Manchuria.

A Matter of Pronunciation

The following is from *Tsinan Analects*, the weekly bulletin of the Tsinan Rotary Club:—"The first prize for jokes perpetrated in the course of the many speeches made at the recent Tsingtao Inter-City Conference must go to Peter Shih of Nanking, particularly, as it is partly directed against himself—since it is based upon the notorious difficulty experienced by his countrymen in differentiating in their pronunciation an "l" from an "r." It concerns the distinguished first President of the Club at Nanking who dictated to his secretary a statement for issue to the press. He began with the heading—"The Rotary Club of Nanking"—but was later horrified to find that the simple secretary had not heard him quite correctly, for the statement as published in the press was headed 'The Lottery Club of Nanking'."

Lin Yu-tang Addresses Pan-Pacific Association

Dr. Lin Yu-tang, editor of the *China Critic* and the *Tien Hsia* monthly, addressed the meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association held at the Cathay Hotel Sept. 25 to commemorate Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean 422 years ago. Dr. Lin spoke on the subject, "China and England." H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, presided.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The "Inside" Story of the Struggle for Indian Independence

The Indian Struggle, 1920-1934, *by Subhas C. Bose. Published by Wishart and Company, Ltd., London. Price* 12*s*.6*d*.

This book might well be called the "inside story" of the Indian struggle for independence in the past 14 or 15 years. It is told by one of the men who not only took part in it but to a large extent had a voice in it and suffered for his activities accordingly.

The entire nationalist movement is traced in careful detail and names which have become famous the world over sweep before our eyes—Amritsar, Chauri-Chaura, Swaraj, Khadi, the Satyagrahis, the Indian State Bill of 1922, the famous trial and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi in 1922, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, V. J. Patel, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Round Table Conference and finally the White Paper.

In addition to the detailed account of events in the past 15 years, the author has devoted the first 35 pages to an historical survey of Indian history, its cultural tradition, its periods of rise and decline and lastly to landmarks of British rule since the final domination over France in India. Although it is not his purpose to refute the common conception which British writers have difused throughout the world that Indians are incapable of democracy and that without British rule the various religious factions would be at each other's throats over night, Bose makes several pertinent comments about these ill-founded rumors kept alive to justify the continued domination of Britain in India. He says:

In dealing with the communal parties, Bose declares they are "more concerned with dividing amongst themselves such crumbs as are thrown at them from the official tables. In accordance with the time-worn policy of *divide et impera*, the government greatly encouraged these parties—just to spite the Indian Nationalist Congress and try to weaken its influence."

He also quotes Gandhi at the Round Table Conference on the communal question when in one speech given by the Mahatma he said that 'so long as the wedge in the shape of foreign rule divides community from community and class from class, there will be no real living solution, there will be no living friendship between these communities'.

One of the highlights of the book is the attention that has been given to the Swaraj Party. This was the group who under leadership of Deshbandhu Das broke away from the dictatorship of Gandhi and set up a party of its own. The world has, through the foreign press, been given a colorful picture of Gandhi, the little man in the loin cloth who never lectured standing and who often read to his followers the beatitudes of Christ as well as the of the glories of Rama-rajya and of the love of Buddha and Mahavira. But inasmuch as Bose was the left-hand man of the Deshbandhu, we are enabled to see another side of the Indian struggle—the side that has been left out in the foreign news dispatches.

Deshbandhu Das died on June 16, 1925. Bose speaks of this month as a turning point in the recent history of India, and calls the disappearance of the towering personality of the Deshbandhu from the political arena a "colossal misfortune." He states that "as we look back on the year of 1925, we cannot help feeling that if Providence had spared the Deshbandhu for a few years more, the history of India would probably have taken a different turn. In the affairs of nations, it often happens that the appearance or disappearance of a single personality means a new chapter in history. He quotes the *Capital* of Calcutta, the organ of British commercial interests, which after the death of the Deshbandhu compared the Swaraj Party with the Sinn Fein Party of Ireland and remarked that during 40 years of its existence, it had seen nothing like it before. The discipline of the Party, according the paper, was German in character, to which Bose adds, "The weakening of the Swaraj Party served to strengthen the forces of reaction in India and in England, while it let loose a flood of communal strife in India which had, up till then, been held back by the superior forces of Nationalism."

The Swaraj Party represented a revolt from the philosophy of non-violence advanced by Gandhi. These left-wingers believed that if anything was to be accomplished against Britain, they would have to match wit for wit and spear for spear. They believed that if Indians were to win over the astute diplomacy of British statesmen, they would have to become just as astute, just as clever, and just as stubborn. As Bose says, "The secret of political bargaining is to look more strong than you really are. Indian politicians, if they want to match themselves successfully against their British opponents, will have to learn many things which they do not know and unlearn many things which they have learnt."

We also get a good insight into the Swaraj Party creed through the author. Bose also gives us a glimpse into prisons and jails where he spent much of his time. In fact when I met him two years ago just after he had been escorted on board the Ganga at Bombay by the C.I.D., he told me in one of our conversations that he had spent six of 12 years in jail. His incarcertaion had resulted in T.B. and he was being given his freedom at that time only because three different medical commissions had recommended that he be released and sent to Europe for treatment—at his own expense. In his book he gives a graphic description of his first impressions of a Burmese prison.

The expose of C.I.D. methods in India, the lathi attacks and third degrees imposed on politicals is one of the most depressing chapters of the Indian Struggle, and Bose, having been knocked unconsious for an hour at one time and having had two bones in his hand broken at another, was fully capable of describing this phase of the fight. Surprising it is that an English publisher should give publicity to it. This in my opinion is all in the Englishman's favor.

The frankness of the author is striking. He spares no one in the British Government nor the Congress Party and lays the brunt of his criticism on Gandhiji. He is also frank to admit the strength of British diplomacy and the defeat and surrender of the civil disobediance campaign. While his own ideas for the future are made fairly clear in the book, he seems to have more trouble appraising the worth of Gandhi than anything else in this book. He alternately denounces his tactics and praises them so fast that one can hardly get his real opinion of the man. At one time he will say that the Mahatma "in many ways is altogether an idealist and a visionary. In other respects he is an astute politician. At times he is as obstinate as a fanatic; on other occasions he is liable to surrender like a child. The instinct, or the judgment so necessary for political bargaining is lacking in him." On the other hand he gives Gandhi credit for organizing the first Indian political party, but goes on to say that "he (Gandhi) has unfortunately been guilty of many serious blunders—'Himalayan blunders' to use his own language. And the fact that even today he is enthroned in the hearts of his countryman does not mean that he has been free from errors of judgment but that his positive achievements have been really so great that his countrymen are prepared to forgive his mistakes."

The author compares Gandhi's march to the sea as an event of historical importance which will rank on the same level with Napoleon's march to Paris on his return from Elba or Mussolini's March on Rome. The success of the Mahatma in the nationalist movement, Bose declares, has been due to the failure of constitutionalism on the one side and armed revoltuion on the other.

But why has the Mahatma failed to liberate India? The author believes he has failed because the strength of a leader depends not on the largeness—but on the character—of one's following. With a much smaller following, he says, other leaders have been able to liberate their country. "Gandhi has failed, because while he has understood the character of his own people—he has not understood the character of his opponents."

As a whole, I think, this running account of "the Indian Struggle" has a clarity of exposition surpassed by few modern writers. But better not go to India and expect to get a copy there for it has already been placed on the *Index Expurgatorius* by the Delhi Government. M. L. R.

A Treatise on Chinese "Chow"

The Chinese Festive Board, by Corrinne Lamb. The French Book store, Peiping. 1935. *CS*$6.00.

This is a most attractive and well-written book—from one witty "Gastronomical Map of China" endpaper to the other. Mrs. Lamb, a resident in China for more than 20 years, is an authority on her subject from her own personal experience. As she remarks in her introduction, she has partaken of Chinese hospitality not only "in the gay Treaty Ports, but in the distant reaches of China's vast interior. The hosts have been equally divided between princes, governors, generals, peasants, inn-keepers and yea, camelteers." She begins her first chapter with a refutation of a somewhat prevalent foreign idea that the Chinese live entirely on rice; or that rats occupy an important place on their daily menu. Rice is the staple food of only two-fifths of the Chinese population, says Mrs. Lamb, with other cereals taking a prominent place on the bill of fare especially in the north. "With the Chinese coolie," she proceeds, "Gnawing hunger supplants the dinner gong, and food is sought wherever it may be found," but with the ordinarily well-to-do, the daily regime of meals is approximately as follows: A light dejeuner shortly after rising of a cup of tea accompanied by a fried batter ring; a substantial meal at about 10:30 a.m. consisting of four or five hearty dishes of meat, vegetables and rice or flour (dough-balls, native bread, oil cakes, mien, etc.); an evening meal at about 5:00 p.m. which is slightly more elaborate than the morning one. The following chapters on table etiquette, form of dinner invitation, setting the table, table games to enliven the party (like "matching fingers"), and Chinese wines, are not only interesting from a culinary point of view, but also for the side-lights thrown on Chinese social life, customs and history. In short, any foreigner will find this book interesting who is fond of the substantial succulence of Chinese cookery, with its novel flavors and spicy aromas. The fifty especially selected and delectable recipes with which the book closes will help many a hostess who wants to give her guests toothsome "Chinese chow." M. W.

Nelson T. Johnson Presents Credentials as Ambassador at Nanking

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, called on Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the morning of Sept. 16. The latter returned the call at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Mr. Johnson presented his credentials to the National Government Sept. 17. He will stay in Nanking till early in October, and is expecting to see George H. Dern, American War Secretary, and his party of Congressmen when they pass through Shanghai.

Mr. Johnson in presenting his credentials, among other things, said :—"I come here today to rededicate myself to the task of furthering and maintaining the friendly principles of mutual and sympathetic understanding which I hope will continue to characterize the intercourse between the peoples of our two countries. Aside from the fact that I naturally feel a certain personal pride in having been chosen for this service by my Government, I derive especial pleasure from the position in which I now find myself because of the fact that I have spent 16 years in China since first coming here in 1907."

In the course of his reply, President Lin Sen said :—"Your Excellency has had varied experience in different parts of China and has witnessed the momentous and vital changes that have taken place in the course of the rapid development of this country. Such experience, coupled with the direct contact which Your Excellency has made with our people is indeed of inestimable value in promoting the mutual and sympathetic understanding which alone underlies real friendship between any two great nations such as ours."

Incidental to the elevation of the American diplomatic mission in China to an Embassy, the American Consulate General at Nanking has been closed effective September 17 and the Nanking Consular District has been incorporated into the Shanghai Consular District.

A Vice Consul detailed to the Embassy will be on duty in Nanking to perform limited consular services for American residents of Nanking on behalf of the American Consul General at Shanghai. The registration and other pertinent records of the former Consulate General at Nanking have been transferred to the American Consulate General at Shanghai.

The commissioned personnel of the American Embassy at Nanking is at present as follows: Willys R. Peck, Counselor of Embassy; George Atcheson, jr., Second Secretary of Embassy; John Carter Vincent, Second Secretary of Embassy; Kenneth J. Yearns, Third Secretary of Embassy; Douglas Jenkins, jr., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul for Shanghai; Captain William E. Crist, U. S. Army, Attache representing the Military Attache.

The offices of the American Embassy at Nanking will remain in the building at San Pai Lou which formerly housed the American Legation and Consulate General at Nanking.

German Ambassador Presents Credentials

Dr. Oskar Trautmann, the German Ambassador, presented his credentials Sept. 14 to Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, as Germany's first Ambassador to China. At a reception to newspapermen Dr. Trautmann announced that the German Government had decided to transfer the German Embassy from Peiping to Nanking. "Relations between Germany and China have always been of a most friendly nature," he declared.

Netherlands Envoy Present Credentials

Baron Bos Van Steenwijk, the new Netherlands Minister to China, was scheduled to present his credentials to Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, on Sept. 19 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Envoy to Belgium Presents Credentials

Chu Ho-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Belgium, presented his credentials to King Leopold of the Belgians in Brussels on the morning of Sept. 12, according to information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Former Residence of Dr. C. T. Wang to Be New German Embassy

The spacious mansion at Sachiawan, Nanking, formerly the official residence of the Foreign Minister when Dr. C. T. Wang was head of the Waichiaopu, has been leased by the German Embassy as its new site. The German Embassy will be the second diplomatic office of that rank in Nanking as the Soviet Embassy was established in Nanking sometime ago.

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The 25 Chapters of the 17th issue of the CHINA YEAR BOOK, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., have as usual been revised or rewritten with the assistance of many experts, Chinese and foreign, and every effort has been made to bring information and statistics up to date.

The Chapter on the Kuomintang covers the political history of China in 1934. The Chapter on the Chinese Government contains the Text of the Provisional Constitution, the Organic Law, and the Draft of the Permanent Constitution.

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Father D'Elia, in the Chapter on Religions, contributes an interesting Chronological Review of Catholic Missions in China.

Mr. E. Kann is again responsible for the Chapter on Currency and Banking, and the Loan Tables.

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Italian Aviators in China to Return Home

According to a report published by the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi*, September 17, all the Italian military experts in China will leave for their native country immediately in accordance with instructions from the Italian Government. In addition, the Italian Government is buying large quantities of glycerine, and bags and aluminum in Shanghai through the White Russian traders. Embarrassed by the Italian Government's measures, which call its fliers back from China, the Chinese authorities are negotiating with the Italian authorities and are offering to send Chinese officers to take part in the future war between Italy and Abyssinia, so that Italian experts might stay in China, the Japanese paper stated.

Japanese Military and Naval Planes Reach Harbin

Six Japanese army and two navy airplanes arrived in Harbin Sept. 16 from Japan, completing a dawn-to-dusk formation flight. Three scouters from the Tokorozawa Aviation School near Tokyo and two pursuit craft from the Tateyama Naval Air Station arrived at 5:30 o'clock in the evening, while three bombers arrived an hour and 10 minutes later. Three refilling stops were made en route.

Bad Weather Forces Douglas Plane Down in Japan

Bad weather forced down a Douglas airliner two hours after it left Tachikawa, Sept. 17 in a test 12-hour flight to Hsinking. Captain Yuzo Fujita of the Army Air Corps' Technical Division was in command of the craft, which is the only one of its kind in the country.

British Airman Was to Have Met Wiley Post in Alaska

Harold Lister Farquhar, First Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico City and his pilot Mr. Briller, who are making a flight from England to China, on arriving in Nagaevo, Sept. 16 stated that his flight and the fatal flight taken by Wiley Post, had been started at the same time, and that Mr. Post had agreed to meet the British fliers in Alaska.

British Airplane Manufacturer Will Race for American Cup

Charles Fairey, British millionaire airplane manufacturer and commodore of the Royal Yacht Club, cabled from London, September 1 to the New York Yacht Club a challenge for an America's Cup race in 1936 or 1937. Mr. Fairey left the choice of the year to the American defenders of the trophy.

New Eurasia Junkers Plane Makes Demonstration Flights Over Shanghai

The newly arrived tri-motored Junkers plane of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation made a number of demonstration flights over Shanghai last Sunday, when a number of specially invited guests had the experience of "taking the air" for the first time. This plane, which arrived in Shanghai last week, is distinguished by the fact that it made the fastest flight on record between Europe and China via the southern route, the flying time being 65 hours. It will shortly fly to Chengtu to make another test flight over the newly-established airline between that city and Sian, Shensi province.

The D-NYK (as the plane is called) is powered by three 650 h.p. engines and is built to accommodate 17 passengers. A number of modern features are included in the plane to insure safety plus economical and speedy performance.

Indefinite postponement of the opening of the Sian-Chengtu air service planned by the Eurasia Aviation Company is announced by Li Ching-chun, general manager of the organization who recently returned from Shensi, Szechuan and Nanking. Mr. Li reported that the Chengtu airdrome was flooded as a result of recent rainstorms and that the Shensi airdrome was still in process of construction. This latter fact, he said, would not hold up the service, however.

A Plan to Unite Methodists in United States

A strong movement is on foot to unite the three Methodist organizations in the United States into one body. Ten bishops and 40 ministers held a conference in Evanston, Ill., last month and agreed upon an irencon (that is, a propsal to promote peace) with the object of effecting a merger of the Metbodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church (which split off in 1828 because of differences regarding doctrine and administration), and the Methodist Epispcopal Church South, which broke away in 1845 because its members disagreed with their northern brethren on the slavery question. The Evanston meeting proposed to present to their respective churches for ratification a plan to unite all three bodies under the name Methodist Church. However, the three churches would keep their separate annual conferences, but would join together in a new general conference. Incumbent Northern and Southern bishops would retain their posts. The Methodist Protestants would accept two bishoprics, thus signifying that they no longer object to the Episcopacy as they did in 1828. Set up would be six jurisdictional conferences which would elect their own bishops. Purely geographical, five of the conferences would be called the Northeast, Southeast, North Central, South Central. Western. The sixth would innocently be called Central and would embrace 300,000 Negro Methodists regardless of geography.

All three branches of the Methodist Church maintain separate missionary organizations in China.

Senor Quezon Elected First President of Philippines

Voting in the national election for the first president and vice-president of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, which will be inaugurated on November 15, took place, Sept. 17. Three candidates contested the presidency: Senor Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate: General Aguinaldo, famous revolutionary leader, and Bishop Aglipay. Senor Quezon was successful by a huge majority. Sergio Osmena was elected vice-president.

The success of Quezon and Osmena was received with great satisfaction by official circles in Washington. The result was regarded as assuring an orderly transition of the Islands from American sovereignty to semi-independence, pending the granting of full independence in 1946. The absence of violence in the course of the election was favorably noted, but some surprise was expressed at the small volume of the vote, which was presumably due to the fact that the outcome of the election was a foregone conclusion.

South Manchuria Railway Company Issues Handsome Illustrated Brochure

The South Manchuria Railway Company has issued a handsomely printed 54 page brochure, in which its various activities are described. A preface points out that the S. M. R. is more than a mere Railway Company. It claims to have been and still is the carrier of the light of civilization into Manchuria. In addition to its extensive railway undertakings which constitute its main business, the Company operate, as accessory enterprises, coal mines, railway workshops, harbors and wharves, and hotels; it administers the Railway Zone, it conducts schools, libraries, hospitals, and various hygienic units, it controls a number of joint-stock companies, electric and gas works, shipping and dockyard companies, and several industrial, concerns and factories, and it carries on a chemical research laboratory, a geological research institute, an economic research committee, and several agricultural experimental stations and farms. Thus its farflung activities and interests are insperably tied up with the industrial, commercial, social, intellectual, and general economic life of Manchuria, and the epic story of its growth, the brochure states, is to a large extent the story of the phenomenal development and progress of Manchuria during the past twenty-eight years.

Rocks in Upper Yangtsze Are Being Dynamited

Satisfactory progress is being made in dynamiting the dangerous rocks at various gorges of the Yangtsze River in Szechuan province. In view of the great menace to navigation of the sharp rocks at Kung Ling Tan (bank), another order has been issued by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, to the Customs Administration through the Ministry of Finance instructing that immediate steps be taken to remove these obstacles.

I.S.S. Claim to Garnishee Fund in Hands of S.M.C. Denied by Consuls

A claim made by the International Savings Society against the Shanghai Municipal Council to garnishee $65,349, owing to Merritt, Ltd., was dismissed in the Court of Consuls in Shanghai Sept. 13. U.S. Consul General Cunningham, delivering the Court's opinion, said: "The Court of Consuls had previously adopted a rule not to issue any attachment or garnishment which had been decreed by a national court except with the consent of such court, since no such action was provided for in the Land Regulations by which the Court of Consuls had to be guided. In this case we feel that the parties are asking us to step outside of our rightful prerogatives. It is a difficult situation, but we think that no injustice will be done to any of the parties if the present action is dismissed and the restraining order issued on June 15 against the S.M.C., cancelled.

This decision leaves the S.M.C. free to disburse the full amount of $65,349. due to Merritt, Ltd. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. will be able to collect amount due on a deposit receipt which they hold, while the balance of the sum will go to the liquidator of Merritt, Ltd., for distribution to the latter's creditors. The claim of the I.S.S. to preferred treatment, by virtue of its position as a judgment creditor, was thus denied.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1935

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 2.61
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 2.56
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $12.92
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $12.67

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

September 18, 1935
Stock Exchange — Business Done:-
Total Volume: 1,330,000 Shares

1934-35 High	1934-35 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Sept. 16	Last Sale Sept. 17
11⅞	4⅝	—	Adams Express	8⅝	8⅝
146	90¼	4.00	American Can	144½	144¾
24⅝	14⅝	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	24	24⅛
13¾	2	—	American & For. Power	6¾	6⅝
41	11¾	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pref.	31	31⅝
18½	10	—	American Radiator & S.S.	17⅝	17⅝
144⅝	99¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	140⅛	139½
101¼	67	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	101¼	100⅝
27⅝	7¼	—	American Waterworks	16⅝	16⅞
21¼	8	—	Anaconda Copper	21⅛	21⅜
73⅝	36⅝	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	51¼	51⅝
57⅞	15	—	Auburn	35¾	36⅛
34½	7⅞	—	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅞	17
49⅛	22¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	40	39⅝
15½	6⅜	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	15¼	15½
51	16¼	1.50	Borg Warner	51	52
18¼	9¾	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	9⅞	10¼
38⅝	35	—	Case, J. I.	77¼	79⅝
54⅞	23	1.00	Caterpillar Tr.	50⅝	51
40⅝	15⅞	1.40	Chase National Bank	30⅝	30¼
49⅞	34	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	45¼	45
48⅝	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46⅛
72⅝	29¼	1.00	Chrysler	71¼	71⅞
19¼	3⅜	—	Columbia Gas & Electric	12⅞	12⅝
36¾	15⅜	0.60	Coml. Solvents	20¾	20⅝
3⅝	0⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	1⅞	1⅞
47⅝	16¼	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	26⅛	26⅞
14¼	6½	0.25	Consolidated Oil	7⅞	8
23	15⅛	0.25	Contin·ntal Oil	19⅝	19¼
84¼	55¼	3.00	Corn Products	64⅝	63⅝
32¾	14⅞	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	32¼	31⅝
127¼	80	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	127¼	134
23¼	3⅜	—	Electric Bond & Share	12⅝	12½
34⅝	16⅞	0.80	General Electric	34	33⅝
37¼	28	1.80	General Foods	31⅝	30⅜
46½	24⅝	2.00	General Motors	45¾	46⅝
45⅝	13⅜	1.00	General Railway Signal	34	33
23	14½	1.20	Gold Dust	16¼	16½
41⅝	16	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	20	20
60⅜	33¼	1.00	Humble Oil	52½	52¾
30⅞	21	0.80	International Nickel	30⅞	31½
17⅜	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel	10⅜	10⅜
74¾	39	0.25	Johns Manville	78	74¼
28¾	14	0.60	Kennecott	25¾	25⅝
44⅝	20⅜	2.00	Loew's Inc.	44	43⅞
25⅝	15⅝	1.20	Lorillard	25⅝	25¼
79⅛	39	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	79½	80⅞
37	20	—	Montgomery Ward	34⅝	34⅛
43	16⅞	1.00	National City Bank	28⅜	28¼
18⅜	13	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	16¼	17⅛
31⅝	16	2.00	National Distillers	29⅞	30
15½	5	0.80	National Power & Lt.	10¼	10½
45¼	12¼	—	New York Central	25⅜	25¾
25¼	9½	1.00	North American	20⅝	20½
28½	12⅝	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	28	27⅞
44½	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	41¾	42
6⅜	2⅜	—	Packard Motors	5⅛	5⅛
83⅜	51½	2.00	Penney, J.C.	83¾	83
39⅛	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	28⅝	28⅝
28⅞	13	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	25⅝	25⅝
45	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	40⅝	41
8¼	4	—	Radio Corporation	7⅝	7⅜
62⅞	43¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	56⅞	56⅛
39⅛	17¼	—	Schenley	38¼	37⅞
60⅞	31	0.75	Sears Roebuck	58¾	58½
19⅝	10⅜	0.30	Socony-Vacuum	11	11
22⅝	10⅛	1.50	Southern California Edison	22¼	22¼
33⅜	13	—	Southern Pacific	19⅞	20
25¼	13	0.80	Standard Brands	13	12⅝
17	1⅜	—	Standard Gas & Electric	6	6¼
50⅛	35⅜	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	43⅜	42⅜
67⅛	47¼	3.80	Sterling Products	63¼	63½
43¼	29	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	34¾	34½
8½	5	0.30	Transamerica	8	8
69	35⅜	1.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	67⅝	68⅝
133⅞	83¼	6.00	Union Pacific	101	100
20¼	8¼	—	United Aircraft (New)	20¼	19⅞
9⅞	3¾	—	United Airline Trans.	9⅝	9⅝
8⅞	1½	—	United Corporation	4⅝	4⅝
20½	9⅝	1.00	United Gas Improvement	16½	16¼
66¼	40¼	2.00	Universal Leaf	64¾	64
64¾	32	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	47	46¾
24	9⅜	—	U. S. Rubber	14⅝	13⅝
59⅞	27⅞	—	U. S. Steel	47	47½
21⅝	11½	—	Vanadium	19⅜	19⅜
8¼	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7⅜	7½
79⅛	27⅞	0.50	Westinghouse Electric	76¾	77⅝

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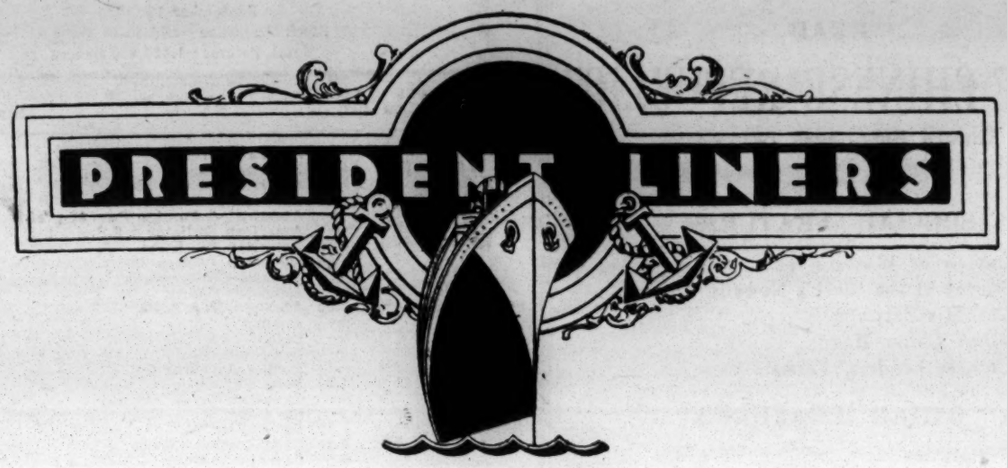

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